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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

KARL FORMES is in New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C. has a Cuban club.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is at Put in Bay.

AKRON has a wonder-working clairvoyant.

THE Chattanooga police have been uniformed.

SOLDIER messengers are dead-headed in Detroit.

POP GUNS are considered a nuisance in New York.

LADY FRANKLIN is in Victoria *en route from* Sitka.

WATER MELLONS are in the Philadelphia market.

COTTON harvest will probably begin in about a month.

EDWIN BOOTH is to make a starring tour next winter.

THE shade trees of Covington are becoming rookeries.

SIX weeks suffiecd to bring Lothair to its fifty-sixth edition.

A COLORED Theological Seminary is to be added to St. Louis.

THE Philadelphia *Press* of July 4th is devoted to news of 1776.

THE exhibition of wool at Indianapolis is to be in the skating rink.

THE Fall River cotton mills have reduced wages eight per cent.

WM. GATCHELL'S iron foundry at Bath, Maine, was burned on Friday.

THE water works of Boston have cost nearly ten millions of dollars.

RED CLOUD is now spoken of as a candidate for the Omaha throne.

WILLIAM BURKE died of sun stroke on Wednesday morning in St. Louis.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. T. WALLS, of the Florida militia, is a son of Africa.

THERE are said to be three or four thousand American boys at school in Europe.

NILLSEN'S voice is said to be a good deal worse than Patti's, and very thin at best.

"PUNCHINELLO" says Korner is the only German poet recognized in Wall street.

TROY, New York, boast of a suburb where beef can be purchased for fourteen cents per pound.

"BEAUTEOUS piece of cloth" as the name for the flag our Union has superceded "brilliant patchwork."

ONE of the Cincinnati school districts sents its teachers to the Mammoth Cave and payed all expenses.

A PAGE of the Choctaw Indian journal is said to look like a "nitro-glycerine explosion in a type foundry."

OCEAN CITY is the name of a proposed new surf bathing resort on Brigantine beach east of Atlantic city.

COLORED conductors have charge of the street cars in Savannah that are reserved for the use of colored people.

THREE MEN, August Blackman, John Jones and Peter Gowan, died in Philadelphia of sun-stroke on Thursday.

CONNECTICUT, besides wooden nutmegs and bass wood hams, now manufactures counterfeit coffee berries.

RUDOLPH GRIEB was found dead at the Planter's Hotel, Savannah, on Saturday. Suicide. Cause, whiskie and morphine.

FOUR thousand tons of ore, it is stated, were thrown out at a single blast in the Lake Superior iron region the other day.

A NEGRO in Fairfield, Nelson county, Ky., got entangled in the machinery of a reaper on Tuesday, and was literally cut to pieces.

IN spite of his success Strackosh it seems has Pech—that is he has engaged Dr. James Pech to lead his oratorical orchestras.

AN old man in San Francisco, who peddles cakes and candy, has given one hundred dollars to the Benevolent Society of that city.

A TENNESSEE poet broke out in song on the hot weather recently. Injured nature rebelled and his remains were sent home in ice.

MILITARY authority in Georgia has interposed to prevent the working of female convicts in men's clothes upon railroad excavations.

AN exchange says a New York boy was not sufficiently used up when a horse kicked his jaw, but has lost one eye since in like manner.

THE Rev. Mr. Neighbor, a graduate of the Chicago University is about to go to India as the first missionary sent out by Chicago Baptists.

IN Pond du Lac an athletic lad turned a hand spring into a kettle of boiling tar. His anxiety for superiority as a gymnast has quite deserted him.

DR. ABEL STEVENS is writing a "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church" in the United States. It is to be hoped that he is also an able author.

A BOSTON paper states that Craver of the Chicago White Stocking nine was arrested there for a crime committed in that city before he went to Chicago.

THE Bohemian Catholics of St. Petersburg have publicly announced their intention of adopting the Greek faith if the dogma of infallibility be declared.

FIVE, seven and eight were the respective ages of the three little boys who were drowned in the Piscataquog river at Manchester, N H., on Thursday.

A FORT LARAMIE dispatch says that Red Red Cloud and his tribe have gone Buffalo hunting to be gone a week or two, but they will come back, trade, and talk peace.

FRANK THORNE, who is to jump from the Niagara suspension bridge, says he can hold his breath thirty seconds and that the time occupied by the fall will be *five* seconds.

THE new road from Philadelphia to Long Branch and New York was opened on the 4th inst. By it Long Branch is 79 miles and New York 105 miles from Philadelphia.

ON Saturday Mrs. Lyman Stewart, of Titusville, was engaged in canning fruit, when one of the jars filled with boiling conserve exploded and scalded her in a shocking manner.

THE railroads in California are all made with ties of red wood, which is very durable. In the valleys the routes are nearly level, and the grading cheap. The average cost per mile is about $20,000.

A MARRIED couple at Fort Dodge, Iowa, finding the matrimonial knot irksome, mutually agreed to secure a divorce, which was effected by the woman consenting to a beating before witnesses.

MILWAUKEE craves rain, and puts its aspiration thus: O, how readily, we would give bountifully of our lager for a few of Heaven's diamond drops to moisten the parched earth and cool the heated air.

THE Camanche Indians are causing a vast amount of trouble, on the Texas frontier, having combined with several hostiles tribes in the Indian territory. Reports of outrages and murder are frequent.

A COLORED man named Henry Scott, of Ironton, and an unknown white man, were found floating in the river at Cincinnati, on Sunday, and a young man named Rixey was accidentally drowned there the same day.

THE Ohio *State Journal* has bought new presses and machinery and has moved into a large and commodious building and it is to be presumed that it will continue to be as energetic and excellent a newspaper as it has been.

PHILADELPHIA still indulges in the pleasant excitement of firemen's riots. On Sunday morning, just after midnight, a running, stone and fist fight was conducted by two companies for nearly two miles through the streets.

IT looks as though the days of reckless steamboat racing and bacon fuel were about to dawn upon us again, so that the prospects for business among professional writers of obituaries and terrific accidents are brightening.

THE order of Odd Fellows is to be established in Germany, and Grand Sire Farnsworth and Frank B. Austin have been appointed Commisioners from this country for that purpose and are now in New York *en route* to Europe.

THE St. Crispins are now reported to have said that if any more Chinese are brought to Massachusetts they will be murdered, in which case it is more than probable that a few of the Crispins would never need shoe leather any more.

VICTOR EMANUEL says he would rather have a new hospital for the blind at Florence than a new crown, probably because uneasy rests the head that wears a crown, while nothing of that sort has ever been said about the head of blind asylums.

GEORGE SOMERS, the celebrated Nottinghamshire cricketer, died at Nottingham, June 20, from injuries received in a match at Lord's Ground, a few days previous. He was struck full on the temple with the ball, and the blow caused his death from effusion on the brain.

THERE is a wide difference between the army officials and Quaker Indian agents regarding the permanency of peaceable relations with the Indian tribes. The former are satisfied that we have by the recent feastings of Red Coud and his people by no means averted a general Indian war.

TWO children of John Leonard, of Akron, aged respectively four and six years, attempted to light a fire by aid of petroleum on Wednesday. The usual catastrophe resulted. One of the little girls died in a few hours after the explosion, and the other is crisped horribly but still lingering.

WHEN they call the yeas and nays in the Hawaiian Legislature, the clerk makes this powerful draft on the Ks: Kanoa, Kamakan, Kapine, Kaauwai, Kapoikai, Kahaulelio, Kaine, Kaliapiole, Kaa, Komookeahuehu, Kaupun, Kaukaha, Kauaina, Kalakaia, Kamakau, Kaeo, Kahanu, Kumahoa, Kalama and Kanaike.

IT is an event of great interest to the public, no doubt, that a manager and a singer have signed a contract of engagement with each other, but the Atlantic is rather too vast a whispering gallery for it, and it would be interesting to know how much the otherwise worthless European report of the Associate Press is worth a month to Strackosh.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* having requested that extracts from it be credited to it by its full names and not by either half of it, now sails into the Pittsburgh *Post* in the most ruthless manner, for explicitly refusing so to do. In the article referred to the *Post* is accused of making assertions unfounded in fact, of being gratuitously and needlessly uncivil; of bad taste, and of not being worth mentioning.

ROCKAWAY, which for many years was a favorite resort for sea-bathing, and was celebrated in a popular song, written by Gen. George P. Morris, has for some time been deserted, in consequence of a sand bar, which shut off the hotels from the surf. Recently, however, the sea has broken through the bar, and by the formation of a new inlet the surf again washes upon the shores of Long Island, at Rockaway.

THYMOL, properly called thymic acid, is recommended as a new disinfectant, in some respects preferable to carbolic acid. From several observations communicated by A. Paquet, it appears that in the undiluted state it is a powerful escliotic, useful to principally to remove warts and cauterize hollow teeth, in which case it acts without producing pain, and gives the breath a far more agreeable odor than carbolic acid.

THE congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia is divided. Some persons think their pastor, Mr. Reicke, ought not to be allowed to preach, and consequently, on Saturday had him enjoined and Mr. Dan filled his pulpit on Sunday. Then quite a disturbance occurred. Mr. Man was followed to his house with threats, and a strong body of police had to clear the church, making four arrests of ringleaders.

THE *New York Times* says: Now that Charles Dickens has left us, Charles Reade is the only accountant in England but our English novelist. Lord Lyttons may write more romantic stories and Wilkie Collins more elaborate ones, George Eliot may have more of austere strength and Mr. Disraeli of aristocratic splendor, but as a weaver of ingenious and absorbingly interesting fiction, Mr. Reade will, by consent of a large majority, bear off the palm.

A GENTLEMAN making a flying trip to Ireland draws a dismal picture of the condition of that country. Palaces and huts abound, but a comfortable farm-house of the American pattern is not to be encountered in a day's journey. He stepped into a school of some forty children in the Black Valley, and in the midst of his talk with the children asked them what they expected to do when they became men and women, and with one inspiration, in concert they responded, "Go to America."

ALEXANDER DECEMLY and his wife, a colored couple employed near Minerva, in Mason county, Ky., locked their two small children in the house when they went to work in the field on the 21st ult. The children set the house on fire somehow and both were burned to death in the building before the accident was discovered. For several weeks preceding that day, the father had been confined to the house by injuries resulting from his being dragged a considerable distance in the harness of a wild horse.

THE Newcastle, Kctucky, *Constitutionalist* says: On last Saturday Mr. R. A. Bate had a difficulty with some Irish in Smithfield. Mr. Doyle, Town Marshal, interfered and disarmed Mr. Bate, when he (Bate) swore he would kill Doyle before he left town. Bate then went away and procured another pistol, returned and began firing on Doyle. Doyle retreated into a store, from which he fired two shots, both taking effect, one passing through Bates's head, killing him instantly. Doyle has been acquitted by an examining court.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* of June 22 says: "The long expected death of the venerable Archbishop Odin, of this Ecclesiastical Province, occurred in France on the 25th of last month. Archbishop Blanc, having been previously Bishop of Galveston, and will in turn be succeeded by the Right Reverend N. J. Perche, lately nominated Bishop of Abdera *in partibus*, with right of succession to the Archbishopric of New Orleans. As the Abbe Perche, gentleman has long been celebrated here for his eloquence in the pulpit, and as a polemic and dialection of a rare order. It is questionable whether his superior in those respects can be found among the Roman Catholic prelates in America."

DONN PIATT tells an irreverent story at the expense of Roscoe Conkling, who has practised the manly art of self-defence assiduously, and delights to use his friends as buffers. One, who had been often importuned to put on the gloves, brought in a friend lately and introduced him as one who would accommodate the Senator. The upshot was that the Senatorial beauty threw up his arms, and stumbling back, fell over a lounge, leaving nothing visible but his Senatorial legs, and there he lay, studying a new sort of astronomy that sometimes is made up of fireworks, while his visitor remarked:—"I beg your pardon, Mr. Senator, I thought you more experienced than you seem to be. I am an old hand at this sort of thing, having been brought up in the prize-ring."

MEDICAL FEES in London are very high, and to persons in moderate circumstances whose income can barely furnish subsistance and clothing, the charges for a physician's services cause serious inconvenience. A Co-operative Society, however, has recently been organized in London for the purpose of furnishing medical attendance to its members at a low rate. Only persons whose annual incomes are under $1,000 can belong to the society, and be entitled to its benefits. The annual rates of subscription are as follows: For a single person, $2.62½; for a family not exceeding five persons, $5.25; for a family not exceeding six, $7.87; for a family exceeding six, $10.60, and the entrance fee is 25 cents. The society guarantees the best medical attendance, and no additional charge is made in critical cases when a consulting physician is called in. It is reported that these societies have been approved of by the medical profession in London, as they tend to rescue patients from the hands of quacks, and to increase the influence of regular practitioners.

PLUM TOWNSHIP.

How the Patriotic People Observed the Fourth.

Our National birth-day had a most fitting commemoration in Plum township on Monday.

The returned soldiers of Plum, Penn and Patton townships in this county, and of Franklin and Burrell townships, Westmoreland county, resolved some time ago to have a grand reunion at New Texas, Plum township, on the "glorious Fourth," and to invite all their friends to join with them in its celebration.

The matter was taken in hand by men who know how to conduct such affairs, committees were appointed, work assigned to them, preparations made in all departments and no pains spared which could contribute to the success of the commemoration. They succeeded admirably. As all know, the day was a most beautiful and pleasant one. The grove selected was one on the farm of Mr. Geo. B. Alter, a short distance to the east of the village of New Texas, and was very suitable for the purpose in almost every respect. Early in the morning the people began to gather from all directions. They came in wagons, in carriages, on horse back, on mule back, on foot and in short by all usual and by some unusual means of human locomotion.

They came in such crowds and so continually that the children of the neighborhood began to wonder if there wasn't more people than usual this year.

Several parties of ladies and gentlemen went from the city, those who went by the railway being met at the stations and conveyed to the grounds.

The "Speaker's party," consisting of some fifteen ladies and gentlemen, the "party" taking this name by reason of the position occupied by some of the latter) left the A. V. R. R at Logan's Ferry Station, were supplied with conveyances by Messrs. Jacob Alter, Jr., and J. B. Patterson, and were accompanied by a mounted escort to the "scene of operations."

At new Texas they were joined by the procession. This was composed of cavalry and infantry, and was quite large. Capt. George C. Patterson was Chief Marshal, with Lieut. T. E. Dowe as Chief of Staff, and Capt. Frazier and others as aids. The infantry was under the immediate command of Lieut. W. N. Haymaker, of Patton township, and the cavalry under that of Lieut. John M. Duff, of Franklin township, Westmoreland county.

There were two bands in attendance—a martial band under the leadership of Mr. H. E. Hunter, and the Minersville band, led by Mr. Ballentine. The former travelled on foot, the latter in an *"elegant and commodious"* band wagon driven by four horses.

Having arrived at the Grove and taken time to "cool off," Capt. Patterson took the stand and made the following nominations for officers:

President—Dr. David Alter of Parnassus.

Vice Presidents—James Wilson, Ephraim Hays, James Patterson, Jacob Alter, Sr., Wm. Shaw, Rev. James Kelso, Rev. J. D. Moorhead, Thomas Armstrong, Jas. McMath.

Secretaries—Jos. S. Haymaker and Jos. H. Gray.

Prayer was offered by Rev. P. Moore of Manchester.

The President then made a few appropriate remarks, and introduced Gen. Wm. Blakely, who discoursed to the vast crowd "eloquently and well" for the space of one hour. He was followed by Col. T. M. Rayne, who acquitted himself with equal ability. The substance of the speech was then turned to the eatables "plenty and good" provided by the ladies of the neighborhood, and full justice was done to the "ample repast."

Returning again to the speaker's stand, the audience was entertained by Col John Nelson, who delivered one of the best speeches. He was followed by Mr. S. A. McClung. Next came a "dress parade," and the day was celebrated. The number of persons in attendance was estimated at fifteen hundred. Good order was maintained to a marked degree, and they dispersed at about four o'clock, evidently pleased with this good old fashioned, hearty celebration of the Fourth of July.

The bands before mentioned added greatly to the interest of the occasion by their music.

The "Speakers party" were handsomely entertained in the evening by Messrs. G. C. and Y. A. Patterson who furnished them with an elegant and substantial supper. They were taken back to the Railroad station by the gentlemen who had conveyed them thence in the morning, and returned to the city in a good humor with all the world in general and a Plum township Fourth of July in particular.

THE WEATHER.

Observations by "G. A."

By my records it appears that the past spring has no likeness to any previous season. The peculiarities are, that March being cold, and in its regular course should have been succeeded by so temperate an April and May, marked by the absence of hard freezing or frosts, and the early setting in of heavy thunder showers. Another peculiarity was the unusual prevalence of S. E, E and N. E winds, especially the S. E, which blows but seldom in this locality. This is to be attributed to the snow storms continuing late in the West and North West, which had the effect to influence our atmosphere, by the cold winds meeting and counteracting these east winds, thus condensing an abundance of rain and preventing a heated dry term. If April had been marked with frequent hard freezes, an overplus of rain would have been the consequence, and the result a drought in July and August. These east winds blew more or less, on fifty or more several days, from March to June. June has been remarkable for the absence of an active evaporation, which in April and May had been very active. The atmosphere was at times merely saturated with moisture; as may have been noticed, by the dew so suddenly covering the outside of the ice water vessel. This sultry heat produces the uncomfortable greasy sensation of perspiration, and collapsing and enervating the nervous system. Nature has provided many hygrometers to indicate the moisture of the atmosphere, Mason's scientific one, is the most correct one to ascertain the coming weather, but few persons have time or patience to watch it every hour. Borklin & Steahling, manufacture an instrument of a circular form, three or four inches in diameter, which can be purchased for two to three dollars, and is a good instrument to ascertain the moisture present. It is divided into sixty digits, with a sharp brass pointer, to show the digits. A more simple one can be obtained by procuring a bass viol string one yard long, with a three-ounce weight fastened to the end, heavy enough to keep it in tension, hang it out of doors in the shade, upon a nail or hook, so that it may swing clear of any object. Place an inch space, divided into ten digits on the fence or wall; mark the same to correspond with the string, by a white thread, opposite the permanent index, if the atmosphere is moist, it will lengthen out, if evaporation is active, the string will contract.

Indications from June 28th to July 28th are fourteen days cloudy and variable, nine of rain and fifteen fair sunshine. The inclination of the weather is pleasant and hot, likely to be an active evaporation, with west and northwest winds, and free from close sultry heat, bracing and elastic to the human system.

G. A.

PITTSBURGH, July 5, 1870.

PATTON TOWNSHIP, July 5, 1870.

MESSRS EDITORS—At the meeting of the self styled Reformers in the township to-day, just three persons attended. We would like to know who the delegates selected will represent, and also, if there is not a prominent member of the Committee on Organization for sale cheap?

CITIZEN.

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BE SUN STRUCK, find some convenient place where they keep Pier, Dannals & Co,'s cream ale on draught and moisten yourself with it three or four times a day. In this way you are kept fire proof.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

MANSFIELD, O.

Trial of Agricultural Implements. Great Competition—Large Attendance.

[Special Telegram to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 5.

The second trial of field implements, under the management of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, commenced to-day on the farm of Col. Hall, near this city. Ninety-two machines have been entered, nearly all of which are in the field. The committee consists of five Ex-Presidents of the Society, and are all gentlemen of integrity and intelligence. They have the co-operation of the President and Secretary, who are assisting in forwarding the test.

The scale of merits adopted is: Quality of work, forty; simplicity of construction, ten; durability, fifteen; ease of draft, twenty; market price, five; facility of management, ten—the maximum of these numbers being considered perfection.

The first test is of single mowers, of which there are thirty-two in competition. One-half hour is devoted to each machine, on separate lots, previously staked off, and the numbers drawn by lot. Twelve were tried this afternoon, and it is expected to complete the reminder to-morrow. The reaping will probably commence on Thursday.

It is without doubt the most interesting contest ever held in this country or Europe, and exceeds the excitement created by McCormick on the farm of Prince Albert, or of Wood, in Russia. The last national was held at Syracuse in 1856, and the next at Auburn in 1866, when not more than half the number were represented. The improvements in this class of field machinery have been marked and great good has resulted to the agricultural community.

All the prominent manufacturers of machines are present, including those of the Excelsior, Russell, Buckeye, Champion, Dodge, Etna, Daisy, Bueyrus, Clipper, World, Hubbard, Wood and others of less notoriety. There are a number of new machines also presented to the public before. Two-thirds of the iron and steel used in their construction is made at Pittsburgh.

The attendance to-day was estimated at one thousand and will increase as the trial progresses. Your correspondent is under obligations to J. N. McCullough for railroad courtesies.

J. T. F. W.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MANSFIELD, July 5, 1870.

I arrived here this morning, after having spent part of the Fourth at the thriving city of Alliance, and made a visit to "Mount Union College," one and a half miles south of the city. I found that institution in a very flourishing condition. The anniversary services commence this month. I found quite a number of Pittsburgh students of both sexes, who all spoke in the highest terms of the college and its management. Although under the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is not strictly sectarian, and the scholars are permitted to attend any denomination they choose. The Mount Union College offers facilities not surpassed in the West for a good education and at low rates. Correspondent visits this city to attend the great trial of "mowers and reapers," commenced to-day, under the management of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. Although denominated a State trial, it is national, and I might add universal, in its character, as competitors are opened to the world, and all parts of the Union are represented. The entries up to the 25th of June were fifty-two machines, and some have been added since. I will furnish a complete list in my next; also the schedule adopted governing the trial. As it may be interesting to a number of your readers, I propose to give a short

HISTORY OF MOWERS AND REAPERS.

The sickle, which was in common use for harvesting, is the oldest implement in the shape of the cradle, and in fact till within a very recent date, is undoubtedly as old as Tubal Cain. Mr. Wood, in his "Rural Sports," says his experience of the use of the *"hook bratking cradle"* and there are few old farmers who have not cut in field after field, thereby saving a vast deal of human muscle and of the slow and wearisome hand labor, by the introduction of the reaper; and to which Mr. Wood adds, "A still more widely remarks "mowing is at best one of the severest of labors of the farm, and notwithstanding the efforts of inventors to render it lighter, I do believe it is all fun. Every one who has never used a mowing scythe is apt to think it calls into play nearly every voluntary muscle in the body, requiring not only more frequent rest regarding the labor of reaping, but on account of the twisting motion of the body unusually great exertion of muscular power. It is said that a man can mow as much in a day as he can come a good mower or use the sickle. Hence, if it is not at all surprising that mechanical ingenuity should have been taxed to its utmost and lighten these severe tests of muscle, many people suppose the reaper an entire modern invention. This is a mistake. The ancients, who relied mainly on wheat and small grains, tried at least with some degree of success, many contrivances to do away with the sickle. This they did, for it is recorded that the farmers of Gaul used a simple reaper, not long after the time of Christ.

The first account of a machine to reap grain appears to be that given by Pliny the Elder, who was born A. D. 23, and who lived in the year of our Lord 23—more than 1,800 years ago. This historian says: "There are various methods of reaping grain. In the extensive fields of the lowlands of Gaul, vans of a large size, with projecting teeth on the forward edge, are driven by a team of animals, and the standing corn oaats and barley are called corn by an ox yoked in a reverse position—with the head towards the tail—in this manner the ears, or what we call heads of barley or panicles of oats) are torn off and fall into the van. In the hilly districts, where the severe l in the middle by sickles, and the ears or heads of grain are stripped off between two sickles."

Palladius, an eastern ecclesiastical writer, gives the following account of reapers in A. D. 361. "In the Gallic lowlands they usually employ a more expeditious method of reaping, where the assistance of a single ox during the whole of harvest time. A cart is constructed which moves on two wheels. A low box of boards is constructed on the wheels, and the boards in front are lower than the rest. Behind this cart two shafts, or thills, are fastened, like the poles of a sedan chair. To these an ox is yoked and harnessed, with his head turned toward the cart, and the ears or heads are gathered in the box, and the driver regulates the elevation and depression of the teeth with a lever."

The next account of a reaper is given in proposals submitted in Britain in 1785 for constructing a machine. This effort would now be considered a novelty and would form a valuable contribution to our *"curiosity shops."* It was propelled forward by a horse or ox and clipped the heads of the grain, which were deposited in a large box and then emptied into a storeroom. The details of this machine were very complicated, consisting of wire pinions, tooth wheels, iron combs or teeth, &c.

In 1799 another reaper is spoken of as being propelled by a horse pushed behind it and laid the grain in a swarth.

In 1806 a Mr. Gladstone produced a reaper differing little from those in use at present.

In 1807 Mr. Plunckner constructed a machine which the horse drew instead of *pushed*. This is no doubt the first effort towards a successful machine as now used. There seems to have been no further progress made in this line of invention, although in 1826 a Mr. Smith, of Bell, an English Baptist clergyman, perfected a machine. At this time America began to be interested, and simultaneously with Shnebley, of Maryland, C. H. McCormick, of Virginia, and Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, experimented.

These gentlemen all secured patents between 1830 and 1835, and since then the intervening years have been steadily increasing in the imperfections may have been in Obed Hussey's machine, it cannot be doubted that at the time he secured his patents it possessed many advantages over all others, being really the *"open guard,"* being really the vibrating application of the knife or sickle to the fingers, without which no machine is practicable. In the winter of 1831-32 Mr. Hussey was boarding and lived in an obscure school house in a country district in Ohio, when some agent of a threshing machine came into the district. Mr. Hussey asked him how a machine to mow by horse power would pay. The agent replied *"it would be a fortune."*

The next day Mr. Hussey with his "pen knife," completed the model of the open guard wheel which thirty years after was to be beloved the writer, and this invention is used to this day on every machine made in this country or Europe. He secured his patents, which were renewed and extended and have only lately expired. He was killed a few years ago in front of Cincinnati by a kinsman of the cars object. Place an inch space, divided into ten digits on the fence or wall; mark the same to correspond with the string, by a white thread, opposite the permanent index, if the atmosphere is moist, it will lengthen out, if evaporation is active, the string will contract.

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France by Walter A. Wood, Esq., of Hoosac Falls, New York, when he achieved a triumph over a machine from England, also one from Algiers.

The machines first introduced had but one drive wheel. Such would now be considered out of date. Different kinds of gearing were used, cams, eccentrics and cogs. The great National trial at Syracuse, in 1856, brought out the first two-wheeled machines, and conspicuously to the surface the best mechanical and inventive genius of the nation, among whom I would name Wheeler, Ball, Wood, Aultman, Russell, Ruffin, Dodge, Seiberling, McDonald, and others, who will be mentioned and their efforts more fully referred to in future articles.

J. T. F. W.

THE GREAT RACE

Between the Steamboats R. E. Lee and Natchez, from New Orleans to St. Louis. The Lee Wins, in Three Days, Eighteen Hours and Fourteen Minutes.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The steamer Robert E. Lee arrived at H25 A.M., *in three days, eighteen hours and fourteen minutes* from New Orleans, beating the Natchez's time on her last trip *three hours and forty-four minutes*, and the Jas. M. White's famous time *four hours and fifty-five minutes*. The Natchez was detained by a heavy fog below Grand Tower, one hundred and twenty-five miles below here, and did not pass that point until 8:30 A. M.

The following is the time the steamer Robt. E. Lee made to principal points on the trip from New Orleans, taken from the steamer's log:

	Days.	Hours.	Min.
Donaldsonville	0	4	50
Baton Rouge	0	8	25
Red River	0	12	50
Grand Gulf	0	22	6
Vicksburg	1	00	8
Providence	1	5	47
White River	1	16	56
Helena	1	23	55
Memphis	2	6	9
New Madrid	2	19	50
Cairo	3	1	00
St. Louis	3	18	30

The trip was an ovation from first to last. Along the route thousands flocked, even from mines in the interior, to see the racers. Bands and bonfires, cannons, pistols and every thing that could shoot were brought into use to give vent to feelings on the occasion. The crowd at the levee here was immense. The bank of the river was lined with people from Carondelet to above the city for a distance of six miles and windows and house tops along the city front were filled with enthusiastic spectators. No similar event ever caused such an excitement or brought out such crowds. A million dollars probably changed hands on the result of this race.

The Natchez was detained by a dense fog below Grand Tower and had not arrived at 6 o'clock P. M.

Midnight—The banquet at the Southern hotel to-night to Capt. Leathers of the steamer Natchez, and Capt. Cannon of the steamer Robert E. Lee, was quite a brilliant affair. About one hundred steamboatmen, including several of the oldest in the west, sat down. Both Captains were toasted and responded by proxy, and the evening passed harmoniously and with the best feeling.

THE FOURTH.

The Day at Various Points.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York.

Independence day passed pleasantly and with decorum in this city and vicinity. The weather was delightful and the military display was more than usually fine. The fireworks were as success and the parks enchantingly cool and inviting. There were some affrays and drunkenness incident to a holiday, but upon the whole, the city was remarkably orderly. The day was celebrated in the customary manner in the public institutions. The Declaration was opened to the world, and all parts of the Union are represented. The entries up to the 25th of June were fifty-two machines, and some have been added since. I will furnish a complete list in my next; also the schedule adopted governing the trial. As it may be interesting to a number of your readers, I propose to give a short

HISTORY OF MOWERS AND REAPERS.

The sickle, which was in common use for harvesting, is the oldest implement in the shape of the cradle, and in fact till within a very recent date, is undoubtedly as old as Tubal Cain. Mr. Wood, in his "Rural Sports," says his experience of the use of the *"hook bratking cradle"* and there are few old farmers who have not cut in field after field, thereby saving a vast deal of human muscle and of the slow and wearisome hand labor, by the introduction of the reaper; and to which Mr. Wood adds, "A still more widely remarks "mowing is at best one of the severest of labors of the farm, and notwithstanding the efforts of inventors to render it lighter, I do believe it is all fun. Every one who has never used a mowing scythe is apt to think it calls into play nearly every voluntary muscle in the body, requiring not only more frequent rest regarding the labor of reaping, but on account of the twisting motion of the body unusually great exertion of muscular power. It is said that a man can mow as much in a day as he can come a good mower or use the sickle. Hence, it is not at all surprising that mechanical ingenuity should have been taxed to its utmost and lighten these severe tests of muscle, many people suppose the reaper an entire modern invention. This is a mistake. The ancients, who relied mainly on wheat and small grains, tried at least with some degree of success, many contrivances to do away with the sickle. This they did, for it is recorded that the farmers of Gaul used a simple reaper, not long after the time of Christ.

The first account of a machine to reap grain appears to be that given by Pliny the Elder, who was born A. D. 23, and who lived in the year of our Lord 23—more than 1,800 years ago. This historian says: "There are various methods of reaping grain. In the extensive fields of the lowlands of Gaul, vans of a large size, with projecting teeth on the forward edge, are driven by a team of animals, and the standing corn oaats and barley are called corn by an ox yoked in a reverse position—with the head towards the tail—in this manner the ears, or what we call heads of barley or panicles of oats) are torn off and fall into the van. In the hilly districts, where the severe l in the middle by sickles, and the ears or heads of grain are stripped off between two sickles."

Palladius, an eastern ecclesiastical writer, gives the following account of reapers in A. D. 361. "In the Gallic lowlands they usually employ a more expeditious method of reaping, where the assistance of a single ox during the whole of harvest time. A cart is constructed which moves on two wheels. A low box of boards is constructed on the wheels, and the boards in front are lower than the rest. Behind this cart two shafts, or thills, are fastened, like the poles of a sedan chair. To these an ox is yoked and harnessed, with his head turned toward the cart, and the ears or heads are gathered in the box, and the driver regulates the elevation and depression of the teeth with a lever."

The next account of a reaper is given in proposals submitted in Britain in 1785 for constructing a machine. This effort would now be considered a novelty and would form a valuable contribution to our *"curiosity shops."* It was propelled forward by a horse or ox and clipped the heads of the grain, which were deposited in a large box and then emptied into a storeroom. The details of this machine were very complicated, consisting of wire pinions, tooth wheels, iron combs or teeth, &c.

In 1799 another reaper is spoken of as being propelled by a horse pushed behind it and laid the grain in a swarth.

In 1806 a Mr. Gladstone produced a reaper differing little from those in use at present.

In 1807 Mr. Plunckner constructed a machine which the horse drew instead of *pushed*. This is no doubt the first effort towards a successful machine as now used. There seems to have been no further progress made in this line of invention, although in 1826 a Mr. Smith, of Bell, an English Baptist clergyman, perfected a machine. At this time America began to be interested, and simultaneously with Shnebley, of Maryland, C. H. McCormick, of Virginia, and Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, experimented.

These gentlemen all secured patents between 1830 and 1835, and since then the intervening years have been steadily increasing in the imperfections may have been in Obed Hussey's machine, it cannot be doubted that at the time he secured his patents it possessed many advantages over all others, being really the *"open guard,"* being really the vibrating application of the knife or sickle to the fingers, without which no machine is practicable. In the winter of 1831-32 Mr. Hussey was boarding and lived in an obscure school house in a country district in Ohio, when some agent of a threshing machine came into the district. Mr. Hussey asked him how a machine to mow by horse power would pay. The agent replied *"it would be a fortune."*

The next day Mr. Hussey with his "pen knife," completed the model of the open guard wheel which thirty years after was to be beloved the writer, and this invention is used to this day on every machine made in this country or Europe. He secured his patents, which were renewed and extended and have only lately expired. He was killed a few years ago in front of Cincinnati by a kinsman of the cars object. Place an inch space, divided into ten digits on the fence or wall; mark the same to correspond with the string, by a white thread, opposite the permanent index, if the atmosphere is moist, it will lengthen out, if evaporation is active, the string will contract.

Indications from June 28th to July 28th are fourteen days cloudy and variable, nine of rain and fifteen fair sunshine. The inclination of the weather is pleasant and hot, likely to be an active evaporation, with west and northwest winds, and free from close sultry heat, bracing and elastic to the human system.

G. A.

PITTSBURGH, July 5, 1870.

PATTON TOWNSHIP, July 5, 1870.

MESSRS EDITORS—At the meeting of the self styled Reformers in the township to-day, just three persons attended. We would like to know who the delegates selected will represent, and also, if there is not a prominent member of the Committee on Organization for sale cheap?

CITIZEN.

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BE SUN STRUCK, find some convenient place where they keep Pier, Dannals & Co,'s cream ale on draught and moisten yourself with it three or four times a day. In this way you are kept fire proof.

Independence Day.

Independence day, passed pleasantly and with decorum in this city and vicinity. The weather was delightful and the military display was more than usually fine. The fireworks were as success and the parks enchantingly cool and inviting. There were some affrays and drunkenness incident to a holiday, but upon the whole, the city was remarkably orderly. The day was celebrated in the customary manner in the public institutions. The Declaration was opened to the world, and all parts of the Union are represented. The entries up to the 25th of June were fifty-two machines, and some have been added since. I will furnish a complete list in my next; also the schedule adopted governing the trial. As it may be interesting to a number of your readers, I propose to give a short

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 99@99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¼.

THE BOLTERS boast that they will have a large Convention to-day. Unless all the papers in the city lie—the *Commercial* not excepted—its members will *not* be the representatives of the people.

THE office of the Oil City *Times* was destroyed by fire on Monday. Its conductors have our sympathy, and we trust to see their sprightly and well conducted journal rise from the ruins better than ever before.

THE Philadelphia *Press* thinks "it would take a year to see and thoroughly appreciate Philadelphia." We always did think that it required quite a long time to form an appreciation for the city of Brotherly Love.

THE *Commercial* announced on Monday that the GAZETTE would pronounce the bolters' ring a "failure" as soon as it heard of the result of its primary meetings. There is no necessity for us to make any such announcement. The result proclaims it itself.

AS THE managers of the new third party failed to get enough people interested in their movement to make up a convention, it is safe to presume that they will experience difficulty in raking together enough citizens to stand as candidates to be knocked down by the regular Republicans.

SEVERAL of the reformists have openly acknowledged that this movement is a grand failure, and are free in saying "we were burdened with too many Kirks to secure success." We protest. Mr. Kirk has been one of the hardest workers in the movement, and it is ungracious to say the least, to saddle him with the blame of defeat.

THE BOLTERS' COMMITTEE of five were busily engaged on Monday and yesterday in nominating and electing delegates to their Convention which is to meet to-day. Their report will no doubt be gratifying to the people, who by their absence from the polls on Saturday, testified their disapprobation of the new party movement. The voters of the county are to be ignored altogether. The Committee will do the work for them.

Mr. Carnahan, the head and front of the new party, was yesterday busily engaged in telling his friends that the primary meeting, held in the Second ward, which elected him a delegate to the Convention to-day, by twenty votes, was perfectly fair and honest. Granted, but how about the primary meeting which sent him to last summer's Convention by a vote of 160. Was that an honest or dishonest election?

THE quiet and orderly manner in which the "ever glorious Fourth" was spent in this neighborhood is highly flattering to the character of our people. Outside of intemperate drinking on the part of many too anxious to celebrate the hilarious occasion, we have nothing unworthy the good name of our communities to report. The day was remarkably well observed and furnished the assurance that patriotism yet lives, thrives and prospers here about.

THE GREAT STEAMBOAT RACE on the Mississippi, in which so much interest was centered, was doubtless arranged for the purpose of securing advertisement for the competing boats, but the taste which prompted the competition is quite questionable. With knowledge of the awful consequences following the mania for fast running in years gone by when the river packets occupied much higher places as vehicles of travel than now, passengers compelled to patronize them will feel no security if ambitious pilots and reckless engineers take the idea that speed is more desirable than safety.

"Whom the gods mean to destroy they first make mad," is a very old adage, and has lost none of its force in the lapse of centuries. It is a weakness of human nature not to be able to see what we do not wish to see."

So says the organ of the discontented. So far as the sage remarks apply to that sheet we endorse them as the most can did admissions made for some time by the oracle of brimstone corner. The gods have gone wickedly for it and the case of madness is a frightful one. Its little weakness, however, will be all right next election day, when it will be able to see what it don't want to see.

SINCE the humiliating defeat of Saturday the *Commercial* claims that the bolters have only a "controlling force," by which, of course, they expect to throw the fall elections into the hands of the Democratic party, and send an advocate of free trade to represent the great manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh on the floor of Congress. This is certainly cool. Shall they succeed in their wicked attempt to destroy the prospects of our manufacturers? "Rule or ruin" is their motto, but they shall neither be able to do the one nor the other. The primaries of Saturday determined that.

THE *Commercial* of Monday remarked: "We venture to say that not for years have so many disinterested citizens attended Republican primary meetings as on Saturday." Now, is that not refreshing! We venture to say just the contrary, and have the truth with us. We venture more and say that there was never known such sparse attendance at primary meetings. In the Second ward, Pittsburgh, which polled twenty votes and proved itself thus to be the strongest district of the new third party, every man who voted never missed depositing his ballot at the regular Republican meetings, so that they would not themselves lay claim to the title of disinterested. We say more, that there never remained away from the primary meetings so many "disinterested," faithful Republicans as on last Saturday.

WE ARE ON the verge of an Indian war. The announcement has been made that several powerful tribes have donned the war paint and are on the march. This aggressive movement on the part of the Indians has long been contemplated, and it will not be so easily disposed of by our frontier army as many imagine. The Indians have had their wrongs and they will have their revenge. They are too savage to be reasoned with, too ferocious to be dealt with kindly, and too brave to be driven, without a desperate struggle, from the war path. Congress has delayed so long the passage of the Indian appropriation bill that this trouble is precipitated upon the country prematurely and when we are not fully prepared to meet it. The red race invite extermination, and history will soon record the acceptance of the invitation.

THE primary elections on Saturday evening, held in pursuance of the call of the Independent Republicans of Allegheny county, were generally well attended, and delegates were chosen in all the districts. The vote in some of the districts was quite large, while in others less interest was manifested; but good men were chosen, and the convention will be a full one.—*Commercial.*

This is the way that journal would educate the people concerning the new party movement. Can its honesty and sincerity be trusted when it labors to deceive even its own select tea party of friends? Now for the truth about those mythical primary meetings. We report only the result in the city, and as much of a failure as these meetings were in the several wards, in the country districts and boroughs the elections were still greater farces. We publish a tabular statement and show the Republican vote polled for Gov. Geary in 1869, and compare it with that given for the new party on Saturday:

PITTSBURGH

Ward.	Geary.	New Party.
First	316	0
2d	356	22
3d	200	0
4th	357	0
5th	164	0
6th	412	0
7th	263	0
8th	311	0
9th	280	0
10th	222	0
11th	319	0
12th	391	0
13th	17	17
14th	277	0
15th	214	0
16th	170	0
17th	398	0
18th	64	7
19th	211	13
20th	207	14
21st	208	15
22d	104	0
23d	123	3

ALLEGHENY.

First	409	0
2d	737	37
3d, 1st Pr't	497	18
3d, 2d Pr't	170	0
4th, 1st Pr't	371	15
4th, 2d Pr't	167	0
5th	454	0
6th	398	0
7th	185	0
8th	132	0

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

The Waterloo defeat and Belaklava slaughter which the "new party" sustained on Saturday, at the primary meetings, both in the city and country, have so shattered its ranks and filled its few survivors with dismay, that they are at their wits' end and know not what to do. The lofty and patriotic exultations of the people as they celebrated the natal day of the nation only seemed to intensify their grief. The recurrence of the anniversary of our National Independence produced not in their hearts the least enthusiasm. Few of them were visible either on Monday or Tuesday. So heavy was the *ennui* produced by their overwhelming defeat that scarcely any of them appeared outside the precincts of their private dwellings. Such of them as possessed buoyancy of spirit enough to enable them to appear at all in the outer world betook themselves, generally, to the alleys and byways in order to evade the public gaze. Those of them who came under the range of our vision were in such a miserable plight that they excited our sympathy, notwithstanding that their ill advised and disorganising course was the sole cause of their fearful discomfiture. It was sufficient indeed, to awaken sympathetic feelings in the heart of a stone to see them, as they perambulated the obscured paths in the city and suburbs, with their heads drooping to the shoe latchet, alternately biting their lips and eating their finger nails, and frantically plucking out the hairs of their beard with very grief, whilst occasionally when they met a warm personal friend, they exclaimed, "What will we do now? We are despised by the people."

This utter dismay was not without an adequate cause. The bolters and disorganizers have been met at every point by the most scathing rebuke and withering scorn. The influential men who signed the call to indicate their desire for a correction of certain things, but who never once thought of having them corrected by the agency of a new party, have shown their sovereign contempt for the few dis appointed political tricksters, who, to gratify their thirst of revenge, are endeavoring to foment strife and produce division in the Republican ranks, by taking no part in their counsels. We know most of those influential gentlemen who signed the original, but not the *private* call. We can say with pride and pleasure that for many years they have been numbered among our warmest and most devoted personal friends. So far as the possession of wealth and the attributes of intellectual and moral worth is concerned they are gentlemen of influence, entitled to the homage and respect of their fellow citizens. They are men who have never been known to shrink from the performance of any civic, social or religious duty. They go *actively* into every work in which they feel an interest, and are not afraid, nor ashamed to give publicity to their views on any subject. What have they done in relation to the new movement? They have merely signed their names to a call to signify their desire for a correction of any abuses that may have crept into the party, which they still adhere to, and will not abandon to join the ranks of the disorganizers. They have done nothing more. They have shown this by absenting themselves from every meeting which the few sore heads have yet held. We are informed that one of these respected gentlemen, whose note for a quarter of a million we would like to hold in our own personal right, merely stood in the door for a minute when the first meeting was held on the "second floor," and looked in, and his name was placed at once on the Executive Committee. Why is it that these opulent and influential citizens have not taken an active part in the operations of the new party? They have not as yet taken their departure for Long Branch, Newport, Cape May or Saratoga. They have not retired to their rural palaces. They are almost all in the city. They can afford to spend both time and money. They are not doing it. Why? Because they have no faith in the men or the motives, which have produced the miserable abortion of an "Independent Party?"

But the great cause of grief is found in the absolute failure of Saturday. Out of the twenty-five thousand voters in the county, whose ballots the bolters boast they carry in their vest pockets, (there is ample room there) not five hundred of them attended the primary meetings. Why? If we are to believe the allegations of the new party, there were sufficient causes to impel every "honest" voter to show his hand on Saturday, and make every sacrifice to forward its interests. But the sea of politics was not disturbed by any thing larger than a pebble. In few of the election districts were the polls opened at all. The argus-eyed, milleped reporters who are known to be ubiquitous, made many a fruitless search for the polls, but in the great majority of cases they were *non sunt inventi!* After an enterprising reporter of one of our cotemporaries had blistered his feet and exhausted all his physical energies in a vain attempt to find "returns," an accomodating gentleman in the Fourth Ward, kindly offered to hold a "primary" on his own account, so that the diligent search of the reporter might not be absolutely bootless. This generous offer was respectfully declined, and the disappointed knight of the pencil returned to his sanctum, fully convinced that our influential fellow citizens designed to perpetrate an immense hoax on the members of the city press. Even the *Commercial*, the mouth piece of the voters ring, failed to procure returns from a single district! at least if it did procure them, it gave them no publicity. The reason of this is palpable. The Committee were driven to their wits' end. They knew not what to do. They feared to make any publication until they had time to "set up" the votes and the delegates, for the names of the latter had to be reported to the quinquevir Committee for their approval. Notwithstanding the vast importance of Saturday's primaries and the fact that the *Commercial* had ample time to secure the returns, (if any there were) from most of the districts, the local columns of that journal on Monday morning, dismissed them in a notice of nine lines. They were not worthy of a "stick full," for the "party" at whose instance they were held, had evidently gone to "sticks."

In districts where the polls were opened the thing was the merest farce. The people looked upon it as a trick and a fraud and manifested their disapprobation by staying away. The votes cast in the few districts where the farce of a primary was enacted were not hard to count. They ranged all the way from one to twenty-four, few of them reaching the latter figure according to the report given in an independent journal. In one district on the South Side of the Monongahela, some thirty-five votes were cast, but this was due more to local causes than to any regard which the voters had for the new party.

In view of all this, the question is frequently asked, indeed the bolters ask it themselves, "What will they do?" Will they repudiate the will of the people, who declared so emphatically on Saturday that they neither approved of them nor their object? Will they constitute themselves the representatives of the citizens of the county and go through with the farce of holding a convention? Some assure us they will not attempt such an act of tyranny. They will show their good sense by abandoning their disorganizing and unpopular work. We know that some of the signers have already declared that they will not maintain a position of antagonism against the popular will, which is clearly not in favor of their project. Such prudent consideration, and submission to the popular will, we fear, will not regulate the conduct of all the instigators of disruption. They are maddened to boiling fury, and this "Third Estate" is ready to assemble in the Court House to-day and proclaim in the face of the world "Wherever the Committee of five is, there is the people of Allegheny county." It may be they will set themselves up as the people of the whole country. These gentlemen are maddened with political fury. They are willing to ride themselves, and, if possible, drag the Republican party with them into the valley, not of death but annihilation. We really pity them. They are throwing every obstacle in their power in the way of party reformation. If we could do anything to heal them of the fearful malady with which they have been seized, we would render our services most willingly. Most of them are acting contrary to the convictions of their better nature. Despised and abandoned by their influential men and the whole people, WHAT WILL THEY DO?

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN GERMANY.

The question of capital punishment is more or less agitated now throughout the Europeanized world and it is considered by many of the advocates of its abolition as one worthy of taking rank in the budget of progression with the question of slavery. In this country it has never, as yet, become a vital political or party question, and in England, though it has probably been more thoroughly agitated it has, we believe, never yet come before the people for decision. On the continent it seems to be considered of more present importance, and very recently it has been virtually abolished in Belgium. But in North Germany it has so occupied public attention as almost to be the cause of the destruction of a ministry. Much of the time of the late sitting of the Federal Council was taken up in discussing the question and very widely differing views were expressed by the various members. It was not merely abolition or no abolition, but the views of the different States were shaded down as gradually as are the shadows in the crayon sketch of a master. The Prussian Minister of Justice declared that his government would not consent to the total abolition of the death penalty. The representatives of Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Anhalt, Schwarzburg Sondershaussen, Saxe-Meiningen, Bremen and Luebeck demanded the entire abolition of the penalty of death. The last four insisted that at least *only the crime of murder* should be punished by death; Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz insisted that death remained the punishment for which it had heretofore been awarded; and Hesse wished to except only the case of manslaughter committed while engaged in some criminal act. Here is a wide enough difference of opinion surely, and that a lengthy and embittered discussion ensued is not to be wondered at. But, as in most affairs in the North German confederation, the ideas of Prussia trampled and the maintenance of capital punishment for attempts made on the life of a reigning sovereign was carried by a majority of 34, and for ordinary murder by a majority of 36 votes.

THE following communication we received yesterday from Mr. Brannon, a colored gentleman of Robinson Township. We publish it as received:

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: The citizens of Robinson Township, first precinct, have seen fit, in the goodness of their hearts, by three votes, to select me as one of their delegates to the New Party Convention, to be held on Wednesday, the 6th inst. Please inform them through your columns that I intend voting with the Republicans, as do all my people of color, and, therefore, will not be present. I am opposed to all movements, whose leaders "toadied" to Andy Johnson, when he was in power, and now wish to throw the good old county of Allegheny that has done so much for my race into the hands of the Democracy. My colleague can go if he wishes, but as for me, I ain't going.

C. BRANNON,
Robinson Township.

A LONG JOURNEY.—The Los Angles *News* of June 18th, says:

A gentleman of this city received a pamphlet of the Alumni of his *Alma Mater* which, while a student, he had mailed to his perceptor, in an other State, after a travel of thirteen years in the United States mails. With various trips ups and downs—it has survived a war of four years—a suspension of the United States mails in eleven States of the Union—and yet, in pursuance of many changes in the Postoffice laws, it follows the requirements of the last law, "that if not called for within ten days it shall be returned to the writer."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A Brief Discourse Upon a Deadly Enemy of the Boys.

[Never put off till to-morrow what you can do day after to morrow just as well.—*Benjamin Franklin.*]

This party was one of those persons whom they call philosophers. He was twins, being born simultaneously in two different houses in the city of Boston. These houses remain standing unto this day, and have signs upon them worded in accordance with the facts. The signs are considered well enough to have, though not necessary, because the inhabitants point out two birth places to the stranger anyhow, and sometimes as often as several times in the same day. The subject of this memoir was of a vicious disposition, and early prostituted his talents to the invention of maxims and aphorisms calculated to inflict suffering upon the rising generation of all subsequent ages. His simplest acts also were contrived with a view to their being held up for the emulation of boys forever—boys who might otherwise have been happy. It was in this spirit that he became the son of a soap boiler, and probably for no other reason than that the efforts of all future boys who tried to be any thing might be looked upon with suspicion unless they were the sons of soap boilers. With a malevolence which is without parallel in history, he would work all day and then sit up nights and let on to be studying algebra by the light of a smouldering fire, so that all other boys might have that to do also, or else have Benjamin Franklin thrown up to them. Not satisfied with these proceedings, he had a fashion of living wholly on bread and water, and studying astronomy at meal time—a time which has brought affliction to millions of boys since, whose fathers had read Franklin's pernicious biography.

His maxims were full of animosity toward boys. Now a days a boy cannot follow out a single natural instinct with out tumbling over some of these everlasting aphorisms, and hearing from Franklin on the spot. If he buys two cents worth of peanuts, his father says, "Remember what Franklin said, my son 'a groat a day is a penny a year,'" and the comfort is all gone out of those peanuts. If he wants to spin his top when he is done work, his father quotes: "Procrastination is the thief of time." If he does a virtuous action he never gets anything for it, for "Virtue is its own reward." And that boy is hounded to death, and deprived of his natural rest, because Franklin said once, in one of his inspired flights of malignity:

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise,"

as if it were any object to a boy to be healthy and wealthy and wise on such terms. The sorrow that maxim has cost me, through my parents' experimenting on me with it, tongue can not tell. The legitimate result is my present state of moral debility, indigence and mental aberration. My parents used to have me up before nine o'clock in the morning, sometimes, when I was a boy. If they had let me take my natural rest, where would I have been now? Keeping store, no doubt, and respected by all.

And what an adroit old adventurer the subject of this memoir was! In order to get a chance to fly his kite on Sunday, he used to hang a key on the string and let on to be a fishing for lightning. And a guileless public would go home chirping about the "wisdom and the genius" of the hoary Sabbath-breaker. If any body caught him playing "mumble-peg" by himself after the age of sixty, he would immediately appear to be ciphering out how the grass grew—as if it was any of his business. My grandfather knew him well, and he says Franklin was always fixed—always ready. If a body, during his old age, happened on him unexpectedly when he was catching flies, or making mud pies, or sliding on a cellar door, he would immediately look wise, rip out a maxim, and walk off with his nose in the air and his cap turned wrong side before, trying to appear absent-minded and eccentric. He was a hard lot.

He invented a stove that would smoke your head off in four hours by the clock. One can see the almost devilish satisfaction he took in it, by his giving it his name.

He was always proud of telling how he entered Philadelphia, for the first time, with nothing in the world but two shillings in his pocket, and four rolls of bread under his arm. But really, when you come to examine it critically, it was nothing. Anybody could have done it.

To the subject of this memoir belongs the honor of recommending the army to go back to bows and arrows in place of bayonets and muskets. He observed with his customary force, that the bayonet was very well, under circumstances; but that he doubted whether it could be used with accuracy at long range.

Benjamin Franklin did a great many notable things for his country, and made her young name to be honored in many lands; but in favor of Franklin as son it is not the idea of this memoir to ignore that or cover it up. No, the simple idea of it is to snub those pretentious maxims of his, which he worked up with a great show of originality out of truisms that had become notorious to childhood as early as the dispersion from Babel, and also to snub his stove, and his military inspirations, his unseemly endeavor to make himself conspicuous when he entered Philadelphia, and his flying kite and fooling away his time in all sorts of such ways, when he ought to have been foraging for soap fat or constructing candles. I merely desired to do away with somewhat of the prevailing calamitous idea among heads of families that Franklin acquired his great genius by moonlight, and getting up in the night instead of rising full morning like a Christian, and that this programme rigidly inflicted, will make a Franklin of every father's fool. It is time these gentlemen were finding out that these execrable eccentricities of instinct and conduct are only the *evidences* of genius, not the *creators* of it. I wish I had been the father of my parents long enough to make them comprehend this truth, and thus prepare them to let their son have an easier time of it. When I was a child I had to boil soap notwithstanding my father was wealthy and I had to get up early and study geometry at breakfast, and peddle my own poetry, and do everything just as Franklin did, in the solemn hope that I would be a Franklin some day. And here I am.—*Mark Twain in Daily Galaxy.*

Pity a Poor Ex-Convict.

The following is from the Boston *Times*: "Since Edward Ketchum's release he has entered largely into speculation, made a couple of fortunes, paid a million dollars of debts, and lost the residue, as was stated last week in noticing the failure of James Boyd, the Wall street broker. When Moses Ketchum & Co., of New York, failed, certain gentlemen in Hartford were involved largely with the company and lost about $700,000. When young Ketchum got out of prison, according to a letter in the Norwich *Bulletin*, he saw three of his Connecticut creditors, and convinced them that by the advance of a small amount—about one hundred thousand dollars—he could, by Wall street manipulations, reimburse his confidential obligations, and after consultation, the amount desired was loaned him. He consequently again embarked in Wall street ventures, successfully selling gold short, and covering his contracts, when the price fell. Naturally flushed by his success he is understood to have figured up profits at the close of his first campaign, amounting to over one and a half million dollars. One million of this sum was, it is said, devoted to the payment of his private obligations, as originally proposed by him, and above alluded to, including the State Bank of Hartford, leaving for future speculations over half a million. This sum, and more, however, he has lost through the treachery of some one conversant with the secrets of his opponents, and they planned the scheme by which he was ruined. There is a Fiskian quality about Ketchum which will hoist him again without doubt."

THE New York *World* says it may not be generally known, yet it is true that tarantulas are sometimes concealed in bunches of bananas. It is well to remember this, for the spider thus named is said to possess some remarkable properties, and in consideration of them people may be frightened more than is necessary. For instance, there is a supposition that one bitten by these spiders becomes mad, and insists on dancing. A dance called the Tarantella is based on this idea; readers of Bulwer's "Strange Story" will remember that Margrave played the music of this dance on the piano at Mrs. Poyntz's house, and shocked all the proprieties, because everybody began to dance. Cuvier gives another story, which is that the evil effects of the bite of the tarantula may be cured by music and dancing, showing, as the great naturalist said, that the imagination is more affected by fright than by the bite. Skeptics on the point are referred to "Cuv. An King. Arach-pulm. Arancdes, Lycosae, Tarantula."

West Hickory Items.

The following is the production of wells in that vicinity:

Beatty Farm—This farm is owned by Beatty, Neyhart and Grandin. The eight wells on this farm continue their production as heretofore reported, with every prospect of continuance. No. 5 is pumping 12 bbls. No. 2 18 bbls.

Miles Farm—This farm is owned by the Warren & Venango Oil Company of Pittsburgh. The wells are as follows: Coo. Smith & Co., 2 wells, producing 27 bbls. New well is testing. Collins Bros. 2 wells, producing 10 bbls. No. 3 is producing 9 barrels.

Irvineton Oil Company, of Irvineton, 2 wells producing 18 bbls. Arminta well, producing 2 bbls. Wideawake well, producing 18 bbls. Wideawake well, producing 4 bbls. Hoffman well, producing 3 bbls.

Blocher well, on the Newell, is pumping 10 bbls.

Royal E. Scott Farm.—This farm is owned by Scott, Grandin & Fisher. Dewey & Laney, well producing 40 bbls. No. 2 is down 400 feet. Fisher & Ralston well No. 1 is pumping 60 bbls. Mr. Watson's well (new) is pumping 50 bbls. The Red Flag (new) is pumping 50 bbls.

On the R. C. Scott lower farm, Thornton & Goodrich, well No. 1, pumping 7 bbls; No. 2 30 bbls; No. 3 20 bbls; No. 4 85 bbls. No. 5 is down 400 feet; No. 6 is drilling. Evergreen is testing.

The Criswell well, Harmony, No. 1 is pumping fifty barrels, No. 2 320 feet.

On the Wilkins farm, the McNair well, No. 1, 300 bbls; No. 2 is drilling. Lease 5, well No. 1 is down 625 feet; lease 6, No. 1 is down 340 feet; lease 7, No. 1 is down 315 feet; lease 2, No. 1 is down 250 feet; lease 9, down 575 feet. 10, 11 and 12 are drilling; lease 3, No. 1 is down 650 feet.—*Oil City Times.*

MINERAL WATERS

MINERAL WATERS OF EVERY KIND
MINERAL WATERS OF EVERY KIND
MINERAL WATERS OF EVERY KIND

SOLD

AT THE LOWEST PRICES AT

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

A BROADSIDE FOR HUMBUGS.

Incompetence and assurance generally go hand in hand, and of all the tribes of pretentious knownothings with which society is afflicted, the unscientific "medicine men" who attempt to temper with the health of the community are the most dangerous and the most impudent.

So much by way of Text. Now for a special and particular application.

It appears that a mushroom growth of so-called "Bitters" is springing up under different names in various localities, particularly in the Southern and Western States, which the venders have the hardihood to recommend to easy-going people, upon whom they think they can impose, as a substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, long recognized by every class as the purest and best medicated stimulant and invigorant the world affords.

The concoctions referred to being composed of worthless material, offer a larger margin for profit than that Celebrated Tonic, and hence the anxiety of dollar worshipping dealers to foist them upon the public in its place.

But "forewarned is forearmed," and all parties whom these distinguished (?) beings are endeavoring to coax and inveigle into substituting trash for a standard remedy, are hereby informed of the selfish and sordid motives which underlie the representations in question.

The great popularity and vast sales of Hostetter's Bitters named, of course, be seriously impaired by these "tricks of trade," but as the debilitated and suffering have a direct interest in the matter, it is only an act of common humanity to put them on their guard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

SPECIAL PRICES

IN

DRESS GOODS,

Lawns,

Organdies,

Wash Poplins,

TO CLOSE OUT OUR

Summer Goods.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

(LATE RATES & BELL.)

21 Fifth Avenue.

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C. D. ARNSTHAL. G. ARNSTHAL.

ARNSTHAL & SON,

Virginia and Louisville

Tobacco Agency,

SEGARS

Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.

72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.

my17-y5

GEORGE BEAVEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cream Candies and Taffies,

And Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Pickles, Jellies, Sauces, Catsups, Nuts, &c.

NO. 112 FEDERAL STREET,

je18-y82 ALLEGHENY, PA.

STRAWBERRY

Baskets and Crates.

50,000 IN STORE OF THE MOST APPROVED KINDS.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Factory Depot, and Baskets at Factory Prices.

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JAMES RENO,

SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.

OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET. Residence, 102 Fremont St., Allegheny. je23-y66

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French, for young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, September 21. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

je28-u17-TTh8 MADAM DE HERNILLY, Principal.

SODA ASH.—100 casks for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

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180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

GOOD BARGAINS IN NEW AND

Desirable Dry Goods.

BLACK SILKS,

BLACK SILKS,

AT

Very Low Prices!

DRESS GOODS.

Plain and Plaid Japanese Silks.
Chene, Mixed and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
Lawns, Hermanies, Grenadines.
Brown and Drab Dress Linens, very cheap.

White Goods.

Striped and Figured Piques
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.
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Light Percales and Chintzes, at popular prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

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Shetland Shawls,

LACE SHAWLS,

Light Summer Shawls,

At Attractive Prices,

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Clearance Sale of

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Large Additions to Stock in

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LACES AND LACE GOODS.
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
GUIPURE LACES.
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
SILK AND LINEN FANS.

At Low Prices.

NEW GOODS

Arriving Daily.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

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REDUCTION.

Regardless of Cost!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

AT

Morganstern & Co's,

LATE

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

Spring and Summer Goods,

SUCH AS

Shetland Shawls,
White Skirts,
Parasols,
Sun Shades,
Guipure Laces,
Neck Ties,
Hamburg Edgings,
Ladies' Hose,
Ganze Underwear,
Lace Collars,
White P. K.,

AND EVERYTHING IN THE

TRIMMING LINE.

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

JEWELERS,

93 Market street, Pittsburgh.

(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry, also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

my16-w90

"HILL & ADAM'S

SEWER PIPE CO,"

65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.

Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

my17-w91

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

Sheeting and Batting.

GRAND RE-OPENING

NEW GOODS.

Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,

AT

HENRY PAULUS',

No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.

The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS. Goods warranted and prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit. HENRY PAULUS.

je7-x81

STONE

WATER PIPES,

Chimney Tops,

HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.

A large and full assortment constantly on hand.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

ap21-w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.

Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.

The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 257 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.

WM. A. RHODES.

my27-x59

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A GOOD STOCK OF

Sash and Bow Ribbons,

Hats, Bonnets,

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SUNDOWNS,

At Prices as Low as Can be Found Anywhere.

At 12½c., Ladies and Misses Hats
At 75c., full sized Lama Shawls.
At $1.00, Silk Parasols, worth $1.75.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Calicoes.
At 10c., all the Best Makes of Calicos.
At $1.00 for 9 yards Chintz Calicos.
At 12½c. 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a superior article.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c., Printed Challis and Alpacas.
At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs, a bargain.

Gloves and Hosiery.

Green and Blue Kid Gloves.
Black and Colored Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose.
Men and Boys' Half Hose.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Summer Underwear.

Collars, Cuffs and Neckties,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hoop Skirts and Skeleton Corsets.
Ladies' and Children's Aprons and Suits.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Jet Jewelry, Pocket Books, Satchels, &c.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

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Copying Presses.

WHEEL PRESSES,
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CARMINE AND GILT PRESSES.
WALNUT PRESS STAND.
MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.
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RUBBER COPYING SHEETS.
CAMEL'S HAIR COPYING BRUSHES.
WATER BOWLS, CHINA AND IRON.

J. L. READ & SON,

No. 102 Fourth Avenue.

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BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON.

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

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FINE WATCHES

BAILEY & Co

12TH & CHESTNUT ST,

PHILADELPHIA.

Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.

Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

MWF

IMPROVED

CHERRY SEEDER.

It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in an single instance to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

When run to its full capacity, it will seed a bushel of Cherries in 20 minutes.

The Machine is Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.

The Hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sized Cherries.

It is the best Cherry Seeder in the Market. No exception.

All orders addressed to

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 Wood Street,

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Will be Filled at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

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JOSEPH R. HUNTER,

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250 LIBERTY STREET,

(Academy of Music Building.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN

of the

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFIT

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 5, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	111	American	
Silver	108	Western Union	
1881 Bonds	115	N. Y. Central	100
5-20 Bonds 1862	111	Reading	107½
5-20 Bonds 1864	111	P. Ft. W. & C.	95⅝
5-20 Bonds 1865	111	Ohio & Miss.	36½
Consols	93⅝	Mich. Southern	
5-20 Bonds 1867	110	Cleveland & P.	
5-20 Bonds 1868	110	C. R. I. & P.	109¾
10-40	107	Chicago & N. W.	86½
Adams Express	68⅝	C. & N. W. Pref.	89¾
Merchants U. Ex.		Erie	

	Large.	Small
London Exchange per pound	5.47	5.57
Paris Exchange per Franc	22½	23
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	72	73
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	47¼	49
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds		
Union P. R. R. Bonds	87	88

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	108
U. S. 6s, 1881	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	107½
U. S. 5-20 1862	111	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111	10-40	107
U. S. 5-20 1865	111	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	108	Cy. Pacifics	14

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 5.

Wall street quiet and money abundant and easy at 3@5 per cent. Sterling dull at 9½@9¾. Gold heavy and lower; opened at 111¾; closed at 111⅛@111¾. Clearances $17,000,000. Carrying rates 3 per cent, to flat. Exports $103,343.

Governments are lower in sympathy with gold: Coupons of 81, 15@15½; 62, 11¾@11½; 65, 10¾@11¼; new, 10¾@10¾; 67, 10¾@10¾; 68, 10¾@10¾; 10s, 9⅝@9¾; currency 6's, 13¾@14.

State bonds dull: Missouris, 92; old Tennessees, 76¾; new, 64½; old North Carolinas, 53½; new, 36.

Stocks dull and firm but not quite up to the highest point of the day. The leading features were New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi and Reading.

Canton, 68¾; Cumberland, 41; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 35; Mariposa, 6¼; do. preferred, 15; Adams Express, 68½; Wells, 16¾; American, 44¾; United States, 46; Pacific Mail, 82¾; New York Central, 100¾; Seript, 96½; Erie, 27½; do. preferred, 44; Hudson, 102; Reading, 107½; Lake Shore 101⅝; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 109¾; Northwestern, 86¾; do. preferred, 89¾; Rock Island 117¾; New Jersey Central 103½; St. Paul 67; preferred 81½; Wabash 58½; preferred 76; Fort Wayne 86¾; Western Union Land grant 60; Chicago and Alton 112; preferred 118¾; Ohio and Mississippi 36; Hartford Erie 4¼; C. C. and I. C. 81; Burlington and Quincy 130; Joy preferred 120¾; C. C. and I. C. 22¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 75. Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 8; Hecla, 80; Quincy 125.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $72,898,187; currency, $11,210,966.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 4, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. Varner, Chicago	1 car	
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars	
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars	
Sol Shamberg, Chicago	2 cars	
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars	
Hazlewood & Blackstock, Chicago	1 car	
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 car	
Chas. Haas, Chicago	1 car	
Greenwald & Kohn, Cincinnati	1 car	
H. Brown, Cincinnati	1 car	
I. Brown, Cincinnati	1 car	
Trauman & Lobman, Crestline	1 car	
P. & S. Neely, New Castle	1 car	
S. Marks & Bro., Newark	1 car	
Horner & Shomaker, Bridgeport	1 car	
Prepaid	3 cars	
Total	25	
Total last week	30	

Twenty-five car loads, averaging about 18 head to the car, would make an aggregate of 450, and add to this say one hundred driven in from the country, and we have 580 as the total number on sale; it is possible there were 600, but not any more. Ordinarily this would be considered a small supply, but to-day it was fully up to the demand, and it is possible there may have been a few left over. Not over ten or twelve of the butchers were in attendance. Many of them in view of this being the 4th of July bought a week's supply last week, and besides, as is always the case in extreme hot weather, they do not require so many cattle, as they can sell the same quantity of meat; then again the great abundance of berries and vegetables has a tendency to curtail considerably the demand for fresh meat.

Compared with last week, prices are lower, fully ¼ of a cent on the best grades, and ½ on medium, and common. There was but a very limited number of what could be termed really good cattle on sale. Stock cattle, of which the offerings mainly consisted, sold at from 4 to 5¾, according to quality and condition.

Mr. Jacob Haas, a well-known drover and senior member of the firm of Kraus & Haas, died very suddenly at his residence in Allegheny on Friday last, of paralysis. He was at his pens as usual last Monday and was in apparently good health up until within a short time before his death. He was, if we are not mistaken, about 55 years of age, and leaves his family in comfortable circumstances.

L. C. McNeese sold 6 head Butler Co. steers, at an average of 6¾.

Emerick & Co. sold 7 head of fair to good steers, at 5¾@7¾.

L. Keefer retailed 10 head of commonish stock, at 4½@7 cts.

L. Rothchilds & Zeigler sold mixed steers, from Chicago, at 6@8 cts.

Jonathan Davis sold 6 common Washington stock, at 4½@6.

Hazlewood & Blackstock retailed 22 head of common mixed stock, from Chicago, at 4½@7¾.

Chas. Shomaker & Co. wholesaled 20 head fairish, from Belmont Co. Ohio, stock to Rothchilds at 6.90.

S. Dorsey wholesaled 20 head of commonish stock to J. & S Neely at 6 and $10 over.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 36 head of fair to extra steers for Brown of Cincinnati, at 6@8.

Shamberg sold 41 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 5¾@8¾.

W. Zahl sold 9 head of good Washington Co. steers, at 7¾.

Trauman & Lobman 33 head of mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5¾@8.

Greenwald & Kahn, 45 head of good to prime Kentucky steers, at 7¾@8¼.

J. Rothchilds sold 20 head of good to prime Ohio steers, at 7¾@8¼.

S. Kraus 19 head of mixed Chicago stock, at 4¾@8.

M. Varner 18 head of good to prime Chicago steers, at 7¾@8¼, and 18 from West Virginia, at 7¾@8.25.

Peter Hartman sold 25 head of good to prime Greene Co. stock, at 7¾@8¼.

J. & S. Needy 37 head good to extra Ohio steers, at 7¾@8¼.

Sam Lowenstein sold 7 head of mixed State cattle, at 6¾@7¾.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 76 head of fat cattle at 7¾@8; 20 stockers, at 5¾@5¾.

L. & J. Shamberg, 62 head mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5¾@8.20.

Graham wholesaled 20 bulls to Keisart, at 4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

The supply, although comparatively light, about 1,400 head against 2,000 last week, was fully up to the demand, and as in the case of cattle, were mostly of the lower grades, and some of the butchers were troubled to get as many good sheep as they wanted, notwithstanding they paid pretty big prices. Common sheep, better known perhaps as scalawags, were in good supply and dull, and those butchers who buy this kind of stock were enabled to do so at their figures almost. We saw bucks averaging probably 110 or 115 lbs. offered at 3¾ per head, or about 2 cts per pound, and it was hard to find buyers even at this figure. Prime fat sheep, however, as already intimated, sold readily at full prices, say 5½@6c per pound, and medium at 5. Lambs sold at from $1 up to $4 per head.

Kauffman sold 54 good Washington county sheep to Neely & McMillan, averaging about of lbs at 4¾; also 10 extra at $6 per head.

A. Fahren, 82 head scalawags from Beaver county at 5c to $2 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 91 lambs at $3@3; 153 sheep at $2@2.5.

M. Flinner 100 sold sheep at $3@4. Lambs at $2@2.

Jacob Emmell sold 130 Butler Co. sheep at $2@4. Lambs, an average of $2.50.

J. C. McNeese had 104 sold sheep at $3, and lambs at an average of $2.

M. Beatley sold 34 sheep left over from last week at $2 per head.

Stakely & Bro 180 sold sheep at $3@4; lambs at 7¾@5c; 92 sheep on commission for Bingham at $2@4.

John Beeler 90 sheep at $4, and lambs at an average of $3.

Garwin & Bro sold 86 sheep and lambs at $1@4 per head.

J. H. Pringle sold 104 lambs at $1.25@4.

John Fairly sold 80 head sheep and lambs at an average of $3.

Jas Mercer sold 82 Lawrence Co. sheep at $2 @4 per head.

John Drum sold 180 sheep and lambs from Westmoreland Co. at $3@4 head of common

Jonathan Davis sold 80 head of common Washington Co. sheep and lambs at $2@3.

HOGS.

Market continues very dull, but this is always the case at these yards at this season of the year; the butchers are buying very sparingly in consequence of there being little or no demand for fresh pork, and it is not likely that there will be any improvement in this latter respect for some months to come. We continue to quote at $9@10 per cwt gross.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 5, 1870.

Business, as is always the case at this season of the year, is very dull, and it is not likely that there will be any immediate improvement. Our merchants and manufacturers are devoting more of their time to taking stock and making settlements than anything else, while country people generally are busily engaged in harvesting, and consequently our country trade is very meagre. There is no material change to make in quotations, but the tendency of almost everything is downward, including flour and wheat.

APPLES—Are coming in pretty freely, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained, at $4@5 per bbl.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged; Common Soda, 4c; Refined, 4¾c; Pearls, 9¾c; Pots, 7¾c.

BUTTER—Very quiet and unchanged. Sales of good fresh packed at 15@18c, and choice at 19@20.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $3.50; No. 3, $2.50.

BROOM CORN—Sale of one car load at 12c, and this is about the best figure that can be realized.

CHICKENS—In better supply and lower; we quote spring at $3@3.50 per pair by the coop.

CORNMEAL—90@$1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $2.40@2.50. Quiet at this figure—we quote standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 35@@24.

CHEESE—Is very dull but unchanged at 13@ 16c, the latter figure for prime Ohio factory.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some little inquiry and the market is almost bare of the better qualities. Apples are dull; Peaches 5¾@6¾ for quarters, and 9@8 for halves.

EGGS—Demand rather better, with sales of fresh, reported at 9@9½c.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged, at 80@ 85 cts. to the trade.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and no change to make in quotations; supply light, as dealers generally are not so anxious now about having big stocks as they were a month ago. We continue to quote, western flours, in store, at $6¾@6¾ per bbl; fancy brands $7@8. Rye flour $5.

GRAIN—There is not much doing in wheat, as some of the dealers have not yet become reconciled to the prices offered, and are holding in the expectation of an improvement. We continue to quote at $1.10@1.20 for fair to prime, and choice, it which there is but little offering would probably bring $1.22. Oats quiet and unchanged; we can report sales on wharf at 51, and in store at 52@53c. Corn in good demand and scarce; shelled may be quoted at 80@85, on wharf and track, and 82@83 for car. Rye—distillers are out of the market for the present, and quotations are nominal at 75c; market dull and declining; offering 85, although we did hear of a car load having been sold at 85; the buyer furnishing sacks. No sales of barley but little offering, and not much wanted.

GROCERIES—The grocery market has been dull during the week which has just closed, which is owing to a scarcity of country buyers, and the absence of country dealers is in consequence of the fact that harvesting has been commenced, and they are crowded with work at home. Sugars are firmer, having advanced an eighth of a cent in the east on refined. Coffees quiet and a shade lower. Spices are neglected and unchanged. New Orleans molasses strong, with a light stock. No change whatever in Rice.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $16@17 for new and $14@18 for old.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3¼ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted at $1.25@1.35 and No. 2 at 90.

PROVISIONS—In steady jobbing demand with regular sales at quotations. Shoulders 10½@11 for plain, and 11½@12 for Sugar Cured; 22½@23 for Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams; 16½@16½ for Ribbed Sides; 17 for Short Ribbed, and 17¾ for Clear Cleveland Bacon. Dr. Lard, in tes, 17 and 18@18½ in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork $31. Dried Beef, 25@26.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 4@5 cts.

POTATOES—Sales of fresh receipts new crop at $4@4½ per bbl.

SEED—Timothy is in active demand, and crushers are taking all that offers at $ .25. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 5, 1870.

The oil market opened quiet and rather weak, but later in the day it was stronger, having gained strength from some source, though there was little or nothing done, and there is not much chance, in the present condition of affairs, to do anything. There is a feeling prevailing, however, and it seems to be gaining strength, and that is, in no event are prices likely to go much lower, while, on the other hand, the chances are if there is any change, that it will be upward.

REFINED.

Was stronger and a shade higher. Spot and July may be quoted at 27½ and 27¾; it was reported that there had been sales of Lake bbls spot made in Philadelphia, but about the same time there were parties in that city who offered at the same figure. There seems to be nothing doing and but little said about future sales. There are no established quotations.

CRUDE.

Early in the day it was rumored that there had been a sale to be delivered on this water at 11⅝; it could not be traced to any reliable source, however, and hardly seemed to be believed. Afterwards it was reported that there had been sales at 11⅝ and 11¾, but the only sale that we could learn of was at 11¾, and this seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation for spot or seller this month.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vista Oil Work 502, on account O. C & A. B.; Brilliant Oil Works 536, on account Hook, Brother & Co; A. B. Mills 80 on account W Bartle; E S Goodwin 64, on account J B. Barnsdall; James Wilkins 80, on account Phila. & Boston P. Co; Same 74, on account Treat & P; J. A McKee 80, on account A S Goldrich; Brilliant Oil Work 536, on account A S Goldrich; F. A. Bates 672, on account D. C. Herbst; Fisher Bro 444, on account L W Young; Big Oil Work 402, on account B. S. Duncan. 3,784 bbls.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R. AND A. V. R. R. OIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1870.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Malcolm Lisett, Philadelphia, 159 bbls.

By D. V. Herbest from Parker, to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 620 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia 1,026 bls.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Josiah Macy & Sons, Communipaw, 482 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia 722 bbls.

By H. L. Dunham from Parker to W. P. Logan & Co., Philadelphia, 240 bbls.

By Thos King from Scrubgrass to Merritt, Jones & Co., Baltimore, 247 bbls.

By Charles Ecky from Foster to Wm. King, Philadelphia, 160 bbls.

By A. Bushfield from Farren Farm to Trescott & Co., Columbia, 80 bbls.

Total	4,647 bbls. of 45 gals.
Total to New York	482 bbls.
Total to Philadelphia	3,394 bbls.
Total to Columbia	80 bbls.
Total to Baltimore	881 bbls.
Grand total	4,647 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 461 bales at 20¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 25,272 bbls, dull and 10c lower; sales 60,000 bbls at $4.90@5.20 for superfine western and State; $5.30@5.80 for do extra; $5.85@6.20 for good to choice do; $5.30@6.50 for white wheat western extra; $5.90@6.60 for extra Ohio; $5.90@9 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour a shade firmer; sales 300 bbls at $5@6.40. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whis. ky dull; sales 150 bbls at 90@91. Wheat—receipts 231,671 bush, dull and 2@3c lower; sales 81,000 bush at $1.18@1.20 for No 2 Chicago; $1.23 @1.27 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1.45@1.47 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet. Barley malt steady; sales 5,000 bush Canada West at $1.30. Corn—receipts 26,100 bush, 1@2c better and fair demand; sales 42,000 bush at 81@ 1.05 for new mixed western; 86c for inferior do; $1.06@.07 for western yellow. Oats—Receipts 30,341 bush, firmer and in fair demand; sales 32,000 bush at 62@63c for western; 64@70c, Ohio and State. Hay quiet at $20@25 for shipping; $80@100, retail lots. Hops quiet and very firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; sales 750 hhds at 9⅜@9¾c for Cuba; also, 400 bxs Havana at 10¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull. Petroleum quiet; sales crude at 14c; 26¾@27c for refined. Turpentine steady at 37½@38c. Pork dull; sales 250 bbls at $25.50@25.75 for mess; $23@ 23.50, prime; $25.50@26, prime mess; also, 500 bbls mess, seller three months, at $28; 500 bbls prime mess, $25.50. Beef quiet and steady; sales 100 bbls at $14@15 for plain mess; $16@18, extra mess; Beef Hams quiet at $29@30 for Western; $30@31, India mess. Cut meats firmer; sales 7 bbls and 20 bxs at 14¾c for Cumberland cuts. Lard dull and unchanged; sales 100 tes at 14¾@16¼c for steam; 16¾@16¾c, kettle rendered. Butter quiet at 19@28c for western. Cheese heavy at 7@14c. Freights to Liverpool quiet.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on common grades. Wheat quiet and heavy at $1.22@1.27 for No 2 Milwaukee, $1.47@1.49 for winter red amber western, $1.50@1.51 for white. Oats quiet and steady at 62@64c for western and 69@70c for Ohio. Corn quiet and steady at 86@$1.05 for new mixed western. Pork steady, with sales of 500 bbls mess seller August at $29.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm at 8@9c for pickled bellies. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard dull and heavy, at 16¾@16¾c for prime steam. Eggs unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat weak and easier, ranging at $1 03@1.07 cash; $1 03@1 06¾ seller, July; $1 05 @1 10 seller, last half, closing at inside rate for No. 2. This afternoon market dull at $1 02¾@1 03 cash. Corn 1@1¾c lower; closing at 83¾c seller July; 85¾@86c seller August this afternoon. Oats dull and 1@1¼c lower. No. 2 closed sellers, at 48c. Rye quiet and firm at 66c for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Highwines quiet. Provisions dull; mess pork at $23 25@23 50. Lard 15¾@15¾c; dry salted shoulders 11¼; 11½; loose 11¾; short middles 14¾@14¾. Hogs moderately active and firm at $5 50@5 05 for fair to choice. Cattle quiet at $4 50@5 50 for stockers and shipping steers. Receipts the past seventy-two hours—3,225 bbls flour; 61,145 bush wheat; 121,830 bush corn; 36,492 bush oats; 3,183 bush rye; 1,100 bush barley; 1,995 hogs. Shipments—4,142 bbls flour; 94,055 bush wheat; 122,726 bush corn; 17,466 bush oats; 300 bush rye; 6,150 bush barley; 1,897 hogs. Freights quiet and easier at 43c for corn to Buffalo.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Flour is very dull and prices little better than nominal; family $5.50 extra $5.25. Wheat is very dull $1.12@1.15 for Nos. 2 and 1 red; small sales of white at $1.45 @1.46. Corn dull with only a limited jobbing demand at 82@85c; a good deal of St. Louis corn offering at 80c, to arrive, but no buyers. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye declined to 90c@$1. Barley dull; sales of new at $1@1.08 for common to good, choice not saleable at better than $1.15. Cotton dull and prices entirely nominal; middling can be bought at 19c. Tobacco active and in good demand; sales 210 hhds at $5.05@8.45. Whiskey dull 86@86c. Mess Pork and Lard are dull and prices nominal; former held at 830, and the latter at 13¾@14c. There is a good demand for Bulk Meats, except shoulders, of which 200,000 lbs sold at 11¾c for loose, and 12c packed, part at Indianapolis; sides sold at 14c loose. Bacon firm and clear rib sides higher; sales 140 pkgs at 13@13¾c for shoulders, and 16¾@16¾c for clear rib sides. Sugar cured hams 21@22c. Gold 111¾ buying. Exchange steady at par buying.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The transactions were confined to a few hours this morning, and the markets were lively but the stock was not all sold. Beeves count six thousand for the week, and four thousand to-day. Ten cars at Hundredth; 90 cars at Weehawken, and 54 cars at Communipaw. The prices of good cattle are unchanged, viz: Et to 16c, with medium and common rather lower at 8@15c, the average being strong at 13c, while fat cattle sell at about 13 cents; poor animals are extremely slow. New York Central's freights are forty dollars per car from Buffalo; Erie, one dollar. Sheep number 27,000 for the week and 7,000 to-day; many of them are holding over; their range from 4 to 7c per pound for very fine to extra fat sheep, and 8@9c for lambs. Hogs have rallied again to 11@11¼c for dressed; the receipts being only 11,000 for the week, with 24 cars to-day, a lot of 18,000 pound hogs sold, alive, at 9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Beef Cattle in fair demand at an advance, with sales of 1,200 head at 9¾@10c; fair to good at 7¾@9c, and common at 6@6½c. Sheep held firmly, with an improved demand; receipts light and in demand, with sales of 2,600 head at $12.50@13.75.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Dry goods trade dull and prices without material change. Best and heavy brown sheetings of southern and eastern makes are selling slowly at 15c; lower brands and lighter grades are weak. Cotton flannels makes were in limited demand at 30@31½c; second jeans held at same figures. Ginghams dull and unchanged. Prints 13@16c for medium; checks 11¾@15c; no No 1000 do 15¾c. Uncassimeres and fancy cottonades in moderate demand, with sales of 2,600 head at $12.50@12.75.

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St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Tobacco active and firm. Cotton nominal, 19½@20. Hemp quiet, 1.80@1.90 unpressed. Manufactured Hops, 28@30c. Hemp bagging, 18c. Flour, lifeless, weak and drooping; choice Fall superfine, $4.50. Extra $4.60 family $5.00@5.25. Spring Wheat, lower 2@3c. No. 2 fall, declined. No. 3, $1.02@1.06. For old Wheat, $1.15@1.16. New No. 2, $1.09@1.12. Corn advanced 2@3c; sales mixed 76@ 78c; yellow 80@83c; white 86@$1. Oats higher; sales at 56@56c. Rye more active at 78@80c. Whiskey steady; sales at $1.06. Provisions firmer and more doing. Pork $30@31, the latter for extra heavy. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard dull and nominal. Highwines quiet. Provisions dull; mess pork at $23 25@23 50. Lard 15¾@15¾c; dry salted shoulders 11¼; loose 11¾; short middles 14¾@14¾. Hogs moderately active and firm at $5 50@5 05 for fair to choice. Cattle quiet at $4 50@5 50 for stockers and shipping steers. Receipts the past seventy-two hours—3,225 bbls flour; 61,145 bush wheat; 121,830 bush corn; 36,492 bush oats; 3,183 bush rye; 1,100 bush barley; 1,995 hogs. Shipments—4,142 bbls flour; 94,055 bush wheat; 122,726 bush corn; 17,466 bush oats; 300 bush rye; 6,150 bush barley; 1,897 hogs. Freights quiet and easier at 43c for corn to Buffalo.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—Bagging firm; 2-pound Kentucky hemp 30c, machine rope 28c. Cotton dull and lower; middling 18½c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. Corn in active demand and in better demand. Pork $30. Bacon 15¾ @16¾@17½c. Bulk meats 12¾@13¾@14c. Hams, sugar cured, 21@22c. Lard tierce, 16 @16¾@16¾c. Tobacco market active; sales 144 hhds; 5@7¾c for frosted to good lugs, 7¾@ 9¾c for low to medium leaf.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Flour dull and weak; superfine $5@5 12½; extras $5.25@5.87½; spring wheat do $5@5.75; Penna family $6@7. Rye quiet for red; $1 45@1 46 for State. Rye steady; western $1. Corn dull; mixed western $1 01@1 02; yellow $1 03@1 04. Petroleum—small business; crude 18¾@18½c; refined nominal. Whisky quiet and firm at $1.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady and firm at $1.30 for No. 1 red; $1.27 for No. 2 do. Corn firm and in fair demand. No. 1 Minnesota; No. 2 held at 90c. Oats dull and quiet at 57c for No. 1 State. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal. Petroleum quiet; crude $5.20 per barrel; refined 23c per gallon.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—Cotton flat no sales, receipts, one hundred and eighty-four; exports, five hundred and sixty-seven. Flour medium, $6@6.25, family $4.75. Corn held higher, 90@$1.00. Oats dull, 2@38c. Hay quiet, $35. Bran quiet, 90c. Lard nominal. Pork dull, 18c in store. Bacon shoulders, 13@c; sides 16@17½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—Flour nominal. Wheat weak at $1.14 for No. 1, $1.08 for No. 2. Corn lower at 81c for No. 2. Corn and rye nominal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 2.—12 cars Lake Superior ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 6 do do, McKnight, P. & Co; 6 do bloom, Moninger & Co; 6 do do iron, Loomis & Collard; 1 do do, J. W. Porter; 1 do do, Loomis & Collard; 8,000 ft lumber, Cramer & Coon; 4 do do, Miller & Co; 1 car sheep head & Bailey; 3 bbls eggs, 1 do f seed, H. Rea Jr; 2 bbls eggs, P Duff & Son; 3 pkgs cigars, T W Baxter; 2 pkgs cigars, Jones & Hughes; 1 do do cigars, S Ewart & Co; 20 bbls hams, Drape & Robertson; 7 bbls vinegar, Woodworth & D; 11 bbls do, 25 do corn, do & Co; 2 pkgs cigars, J Fullerton; 20 washers, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 5 crates cigars, Arbuckles & Co; 10 bbls whiskey, Strickler & Co; 10 bbls do, Schneider & Co; 2 pkgs chair stuff, Bedford Chair Co; 1 car s pipe, H H Collins; 20 bbls oats, McBane & Adger; 1 tce butter, P Duff & Son; 10 bbls do, 2 kgs butter, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx b wax, P Duff & Son; 1½ bbl eggs, 1 keg butter, Head & M; 1 do do, 3 do do, P Duff & Co; 187 empp oil bbls, A Wormcastle; 80 e oil bbls, R D Moorer; 6 bbls potatoes, 4 do vinegar, Bruggerman & O Brien; 4 bbls do, 1 do vinegar, Bruggerman & O Brien, 170 sks wheat, 62 do corn, 22 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 78 sks oats, 6 do rye, Adams & Kaufman; 65 sks oats, A Whiting; 3 sks wool, W M Logan & Co; 36 sks wheat, 10 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 1 car cinder, Zug & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, July 5.—40 sks feed, 32 do oats, Campbell & Casleon; 1 bdle rags, A Kennedy Bro; 268 sks oats, 16 do corn, 13 do wheat, McHenry & Hood; 37 hides, W Flaccus & Son; 82 sks oats N H Nanker & Son; 50 sks corn, P Duff & Son; 88 do wheat, 50 oats, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 9 do do, 18 do corn, Keil & Hitchart; 13 do oats, 1 bbl eggs, McCracken, G & Co; 12 sks oats, 1 bbl eggs, A Hopkins; 218 galls stoneware, 31 sks corn, S H Bates & Co; 37 sks wool, Hacke w Co; 42 sks oats, A S Carlisle; 241 bxs w glass, J Flack; 33 sks oats, J S Liggett & Co; 11 pkgs butter and eggs, 14 sks wheat, 24 do oats, 38 do corn, McCracken, G & Co; 2 bxs eggs, 5 pkgs butter, J J Pettit; 22 sks oats, C Yeager; 50 sks oats, P Duff & Son; 2 bbl butter, 2 bbls eggs, S H Rankin & Bro; 200 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 7 sks wool, W Barker Jr; 38 sks oats, Campbell & Co; 12 sks wheat, 50 do oats, Hitchcock, Mc & Co; 80 sks oats, 14 do corn, D Chess.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose considerably during Monday but yesterday it was about stationary with 6 feet 2 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather clear and hot in the sun, with indications favorable for rain within the next forty eight hours.

The contest between the famous Mississippi steamers, Natchez and R. E. Lee, was won by the Lee. The Lee was built at Louisville, and the Natchez at Cincinnati. Full particulars in regard to time etc, etc, will be found in our telegraphic columns.

There has been no arrivals since Saturday. The Kate Putnam from St. Louis, is the next boat due—she was advertised to leave Cincinnati on Monday.

The towboat Coal Valley, with 70,000 and the Coal Hill with 60,000 bushels of coal departed for Cincinnati, and the Leader left for Louisville with 70,000 bushels.

The Exchange departed for St. Louis with a fair trip. Pilots—Capt. Greenlee and A. D. Rees.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says: The Government surveying boat Tideout, is lying at the Newport wharf, having arrived from Pittsburgh Friday evening last. Col. W. E. Merrill, who supersedes Col. W. Milnor Roberts in charge of Ohio river improvements, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, is with the Tideout. . . We clip the following from the same paper: Capt. Henry A. Jones has sold the barges Nellie and Selencia to Edward F Dewens for $3,000 cash. The Armadillo took one to New Orleans, where it will be loaded with railroad material for Little Rock, and towed up by the Colossal. The Lorena tows the other to Jeffersonville, where it will be loaded with railroad material for Little Rock.

—Capt. T. C. Sweeney has sold to James Collins, of Pittsburgh, three-fourths, and to Captain Andy Robinson, Jr., formerly of the Glasgow, the other fourth, of the steamer St. Marys, for $20,000, cash.

—Capt. Jack McAllister has sold the Jonas Powell for $5,000 as follows: three-tenths to R. A. Cunningham; two-tenths to L. Barringer; two-tenths to Harvey Allinsworth; three-tenths to J. W. Sherswood.

—The British ship St. Lawrence was burned and sunk at New Orleans, Wednesday evening. She had over 2,000 bales cotton and some flour in her hold.

—Capt. Nat. Williams, of Madison, has purchased the Countess for $8,000. She was towed to Madison to be dismantled.

—The Robert E. Lee and Natchez are advertised to leave New Orleans again on the same evening—July 14.

—Tennessee river has again got down to low water mark at Chattanooga.

—The Ironsides was expected to arrive at Cincinnati on Monday.

OILS.

Tack, Bro. & Co.,

PERRY BUILDING,

Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Crude & Refined Petroleum.

TACK BROS.,

Philadelphia.

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WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.

Philadelphia Address,

WARING, KING & CO.,

apl2 109 WALNUT STREET.

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PETROLEUM REFINERY.

Herbert W. C. Tweddle,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL.

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Gum oil for Locomotives will not clog or gum. MACHINE SHOP. Will cut screws.

SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS.

Adapted for high speed.

SPINKLE OIL, WOOL HEAD-LIGHT OIL, No. 1 Burning Fluid. BENZOLE.

FINE and FINISHING GASOLINE.

NAPHTHA and BENZINE.

BLACKNESS OIL.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent "Perpendicular Vacuum Process." The lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

TAX NOTICES.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 23d DISTRICT OF PENNA., No. 67 Water street, ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual lists of Special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

Are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax payer.

E BUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the county of Butler, will be ready to receive after the 1st of June, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the time and places where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them. Taxes paid only in greenbacks or national currency. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,

my30:x21 COLLECTOR.

CITY TREAS

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

Bathing Drawers.—Bathing drawers for boys, at the new stocking store, John Degelmann & Co., No. 50 Fifth avenue.

Mayor Callow is still confined to the house by an ankle sprain, which he received when thrown out of a buggy a few days ago.

Capt. Kennedy of the Allegheny night police has resigned his position to engage in the tobacco business. He is succeeded temporarily by Lieutenant Ecke.

Assault and Battery.—N. H. Barry made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging John M. Barry with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for the accused.

Selling on Sunday.—Chief Hague made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Thomas Welsh with selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Thomas.

Festival.—The ladies of Gilmore Mission church opened a festival last night, which was largely attended. It will continue this evening, and we can safely promise rare enjoyment to all who attend.

The Woman's Suffrage Association for Allegheny county will hold a meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Thursday, the 7th, at half-past seven P. M. All are invited.

For Sale.—Several sets of second-hand window sash with good lights in, and doors, good as new, will be sold very low. Apply today at GAZETTE counting room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Threatened to Cut.—Catharine Cady made complaint before the Mayor, yesterday, against Wm. Connelly, whom she alleges threatened to disembowel her with a butcher knife. William will be required to give bail for surety of the peace.

Ladies will consult their own interest by calling at the new stand stocking store before purchasing elsewhere. A full and carefully selected stock of hosery, gloves, &c., on hand at John Degelmann & Co.'s new stand stocking store, No. 50 Fifth avenue.

Examination of City Teachers.—The examination of teachers who hold provisional certificates was closed yesterday. The examination of new applicants will commence this morning at the High School building, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Stock Sales on Tuesday evening, July 5th, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Rooms, 96 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$71 50
M. and M. National	68 00
Citizens' do.	68 50

Attention.—The members of the Douglass Zouaves will meet at their armory on Fourth avenue, near Grant street, on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of G. S. MASSEY,
2 Captain Commanding Co.

Selling Without License.—John Roxberry, it is alleged, has been breaking the liquor law by selling whisky to divers persons, not having licensed so to do. James Graham makes the complaint before the Mayor, who issued a warrant for the arrest of John.

The Carpenters in a shop on Anderson street, Allegheny, yesterday, having imbibed too freely, got into a melee, during which they used the tools in the shop pretty freely upon each other. Three of them were arrested by the police, and spent last night in the lock up.

Larceny.—George Robinson made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Adam Kessler with the larceny of a silver watch valued at $8. He alleges that the watch was stolen from his pocket while he was sleeping. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Kessler.

Dividend Notices.—In addition to those already noticed, the M. & M. Bank, City Bank, Oakland National and Commercial National Allegheny, Keystone Bank, People's National Bank and Masonic Savings Bank announce their effective dividends this morning on our first page.

Death of a Journalist.—Mr. W. B. Redfield, who was engaged on the *Evening Mail* some months ago, died at Hartford, Susquehanna county, a few days ago, from a disease supposed induced by a carbuncle on his neck. He was a man of good qualities and was much admired and esteemed in this community.

Allegheny.—The wharf extension between the Suspension and Hand bridges is going forward under the supervision of the energetic Wharf-Master, Mr. S. R. Davis, is a very creditable piece of work, and will afford, when finished, a much needed addition to the space for wharf purposes, and at a very trifling cost to the city.

For a Cigar which can be smoked with ease and a certainty of its burning, go to Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth street. If you don't smoke cigars, get a meerschaum and some of the finest and super smoking tobacco, which Megraw always keeps on hand. Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth street, is just the place for the accommodation of smokers.

Kier & Co., proprietors of the Keystone Pottaway, open on hand at their warehouse, No. 960 Liberty street, a new and beautiful stock of tea sets, latest patterns and finish. A table set would look well with them and would not present a neat appearance with any manufacture of queensware. The Keystone is not excelled by any queensware in the market.

Almost Suffocated.—Yesterday morning Rudolph Marshall, a little boy, was playing about a pond in the yard attached to his father's premises on Fifth ave. When taken out he was insensible, the soft mud in the bottom of the pond having almost suffocated him. Dr. Huvinger succeeded in restoring him to consciousness, but he is still in a precarious condition.

Shot Himself.—Sunday morning a little boy about ten years of age was playing with a pistol near the residence of his father, Home station, West Penn. Railroad, when he let it drop to the ground. The hammer struck a stone and the pistol was discharged. The ball entered the fleshy part of his thigh, from which it was subsequently extracted. The wound is not dangerous.

The Mayor's Office.—The Fourth of July had a tendency to revive business at the Mayor's office. The lock-up was pretty well filled up in the forenoon of the 5th, and in order to make room for another those who might come in during the evening. His Honor held a court at four o'clock. The place was filled to overflowing during the night, and at the two hearings, yesterday morning and Monday evening, just sixty-six cases were disposed of.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the statement of the Masonic Devotional Savings Bank in to-day's issue. The exhibit is indeed flattering and no institution of the same kind in the city is entitled to better credit than this. Captain Batchelor the President and George McClain the Cashier, and the Board of Directors are all well known business men, and worthy of confidence. We commend this bank to our readers.

The "Glorious Fourth" passed off very pleasantly hereabouts. The city was almost entirely deserted, and the regular and special trains on the railroads were crowded from morning till night. But little drunkenness was observed, and no accidents occurred. In the evening a fine display of fireworks was made in various parts of the city. Altogether the Fourth was a day of pleasure and enjoyment, and the sensible way our people observed it was highly gratifying and commendable.

Songs of Yale.—Messrs. C. C. Chatfield & Co., editors of the *College Courant* of New Haven, have published in the neatest imaginable style a pretty little volume of Yale College Songs, edited by Charles S. Elliott, A. B., and dedicated to the class of '67. Although the volume is smaller than the other Yale song books we have seen, it seems to contain most of the old favorites and some that have made their appearance during the few years, and will undoubtless find favor in the eyes of the Yale Alumni hereabouts.

Carpenter Shop Destroyed.

The carpenter shop of Messrs. Moore and Chambers, Ohio Street, near Beaver, Allegheny, was [illegible] together with the contents, Tuesday evening. There was a large amount of wood finished and in the frame building, which made it impossible as yet to ascertain the loss. The stock and tools were insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a rocket.

Over the Bluff — Seriously Injured.

On the morning of the "Fourth" Jonas Berclay attempted a pedestrian feat. Monitor Grove. While there he accidentally fell over the high bluff overlooking the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road. He fell upon the rocks below and when picked up was insensible. Both legs were broken and he was otherwise so badly lacerated and injured by the sharp rocks that his life is despaired of. He was a butcher by occupation.

Fatal Accident.

A distressing accident resulting in the death of Wm. Miller, aged ten years, son of Stephen Miller, of Arnwell township, Washington county, occurred in that township, Wednesday, the 22d ult. The boy was riding a blind horse, and when near a bridge crossing a small stream, his attention was attracted by some boys in the stream bathing, and in watching them he misdirected the horse, which stumbled and fell. The boy fell off in a deep ditch at the side of the road and the horse fell upon him, killing him instantly.

Amputated.

Our readers will remember that Joseph Waddles, engineer of the "Friendship" steamer, Allegheny, had his left hand crushed at the fire which destroyed a portion of Huckenstein's brick yard about a week ago. The hand became worse since, and on Monday it was found necessary to amputate two of the fingers. Dr. Hamilton performed the operation. Waddles will not be incapacitated from duty and will resume his place in a few weeks.

Continued Public Sale.

Owing to the heavy rains preventing persons from attending the sale of those desirable pieces of ground at City View, only part of them were sold, and the balance will be offered on Friday, July 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Any persons desiring a piece of ground from one to five acres, covered with bearing fruit trees and grapes, and commanding a beautiful view of city and country, within fifteen minutes drive of the Allegheny Diamond, via Federal street. North avenue and Lower Perrysville plank road, should not fail to attend, as sales so convenient on such easy terms are exceedingly rare.

Terms, one-fifth cash and balance in five equal annual payments, with interest. Conveyances will be provided to take persons to and from the sale, starting at Troy Hill Passenger cars, at corner of East and Ohio streets, from 1¾ to 2¾ o'clock.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

The Board of Controllers in Session—Appointment of Teachers—Teachers' Salaries Fixed—Report on the Condition of the Schools—Text Books Adopted.

Last evening a regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held at the Common Council chamber, City Building. At eight o'clock Mr. Dennison, of the second ward, opened the exercises with prayer.

The roll was then called, the following members responding:

Messrs. Ashworth, Algeo, Barker, Beckart, Borland, Benney, Chadwick, Claney, Dunlap, Dennison, Eaton, Francis, Forrester, Faas, Hobson, Haney, Ingham, Kallock, Minnemyer, Miller, Massley, Moser, Marthaus, McRoberts, McCance, McConnell, McClinton, Nesbit, Patterson, Parke, Riggs, Sprague, Smith, Trimble, Wilson, Walker, Wilson and President King.

Minutes read and approved.

The reports from the local Boards were then presented, which exhibited the schools in a progressive condition.

TEACHERS APPOINTED.

The following list of teachers for the ensuing year was reported from the First ward schools:

Principal—W. T. Moorehead.
Grammar Department—Misses E. Campbell, Agnes Lamont, M. J. McDonald, M. M. Donnington.
Medium—Misses Sadie McQuigg, Sadie Lyle, M. G. Louden.
Primary—Misses M. F. Ackley, Emma White, H. A. Mulhattan, Lizzie Hall, Bell Cunningham.
Writing Teacher—Miss J. A. Lecky.

The Eighth ward school board reported the following list for the coming school year:

Principal—Miss Renwick.
Grammar—C. McSwell.
Medium—Miss Susan Wilson.
Primary—Miss S. Omsler.

The Common School Boards reported the following as the choice of teachers for the year:

Principal—S. A. Neale.
Assistants—Miss Ella Wilson and Miss Emma Ware.

The elections were confirmed.

Mr. Kallock, from the Committee on Special Instruction, presented a series of rules for the control of the schools, which were laid over for consideration at next meeting.

Mr. Kallock presented a resolution authorizing a warrant for the payment of $220 in favor of the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh for the education of eleven pupils from Allegheny, in the Mute School. Adopted.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries recommended the following schedule of salaries for the teachers of the ensuing year:

All principals with one or more assistants $1400 00
Principals with less than six assistants 1000 00
Assistant principals 600 00
Grammar Department teachers 500 00
Medium " " 450 00
Primary " " 450 00
Singing Teacher 1000 00

The report also recommended that all teachers in the medium department having less than one year's experience in teaching receive $400 per annum, teachers over one year teaching be paid $425 per annum, and when having taught three years shall be entitled to full salaries, as named in the schedule.

They also reported a resolution authorizing the payment of the same salaries for the month of July as paid in June, $50 each.

In conclusion they recommended that each ward be allowed one teacher for every forty-three scholars.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Some discussion ensued upon the adoption of a ratio for teachers in the wards. Finally forty-three, as reported by the Committee, was adopted.

The schedule of salaries was then adopted, with the proviso in relation to teachers of one and three years' experience as stated.

THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

According to the basis of forty-three scholars to each teacher, the following table exhibits the relative difference between the number employed last year and those to be employed the coming year:

	Present number.	Next year.
First ward	15	13
Second "	24	25
Third "	26	25
Fourth "	23	21
Fifth "	11	11
Sixth "	14	12
Seventh ward	11	11
Eighth "	3	4
Colored schools	3	4
	131	126

Mr. Francis offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to receive proposals for loaning the "unexpended balance" in the hands of the Board, as contemplated in a recent Act of Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Francis also offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to notify the bondsmen of Jos. Lotlink, 7th Ward tax collector, that legal proceedings would be commenced to recover from them the indebtedness of the collector to the city, with interest thereon, unless paid immediately.

Mr. Riggs presented the report of the Committee on Rules, which noted some amendments. It was laid over for one month for consideration.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Mr. King, from the Committee on School Inspection, reported that they had commenced work on the 10th of May and concluded on the 6th of June. They visited all the schools, and made a thorough inspection of all.

They found the Fifth ward divided in three buildings—necessitated by the loss of their house by fire. The order was such as was desirable; the rooms were not tidy nor suitable, which perhaps explained the restlessness manifested by the pupils. The Board and directors were also directlet in visiting since the destruction of the regular schoolhouse, which was another reason for the condition of the schools.

These facts suggested the importance of having good buildings, school conveniences and frequent visitations from directors and parents.

The Fourth ward building on Sandusky street, was pronounced wholly unsuitable,—poorly ventilated, and by far too small—too dirty. The Troy Hill school building was also unfit for the children. The seats were not adjusted to the scholars—many of them in the primary rooms being raised so high that the feet of the pupil never touched the floor. In the Eighth ward school rooms were used as window blinds.

The crowded condition of many of the primary rooms especially in the 2d, 3d and 4th, was a serious hindrance to the physical and intellectual welfare of the children.

The report then speaks of the exercises in reading, writing, spelling, &c., heard, and gives the palm of superiority in all except arithmetic to the children in the colored schools.

In conclusion many valuable suggestions are thrown out for the benefit of the directors.

The report was received and ordered to be printed in the annual report of the Board.

TEXT BOOKS ADOPTED.

Mr. Dennison from the Committee on Text Books recommended that all the books in use in the schools be retained, be changed in the following exceptions: "Burtt's Grammer" to take the place of that formerly in use; Osgood's new series, to take the place of the old.

The committee stated they had not agreed upon a text book in geography.

The report was recommended.

Mr. Smith wanted to know if the adoption of the report would adopt a list of books for three years, as contemplated in a resolution passed some time ago.

Mr. Dennison thought it impossible for one Board to act in such a manner as to bind the action of a Board two years hence.

Mr. Francis settled the difficulty by quoting the law, which required that the books be chosen "annually."

The books used last year, with the changes noted were then adopted.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of a text book in geography.

Mr. Nesbitt moved the adoption of Guyot's; Mr. Dennison moved as an amendment the adoption of Mitchell's.

A vote was then taken upon the amendment, which was lost, 19 ayes and nays being called, resulting in 8 yeas and 28 nays.

Guyot's series was then adopted.

Mr. Dennison moved to close with the Primary Geography, as its study by the younger pupils not long enough to understand it did more harm than good.

The motion was finally voted down.

Mr. Easton moved the election of Profs. R. M. Caro and W. H. Slack, as music teachers for the ensuing year.

A motion was made simultaneously, to adjourn.

The Chair put the first motion, which was decided carried—about four members voting "aye" when the motion to adjourn was carried, and the hall cleared at ten o'clock.

BRUTAL HOMICIDE.

Man Murdered by His Wife and Her Paramour—The Accused in Custody.

Another foul and brutal murder has been committed in Washington county, and it is not at all improbable that at least two persons, one of them the wife of the murdered man and the other her paramour, will be required to expiate the guilt of their participation in the crime on the gallows. A few years since, Samuel Brown, an industrious colored man pretty well up in years, married a young mulatto woman, who, it is alleged, in a few short months proved unfaithful to her marriage vows and dishonored the name of wife. Her husband remonstrated with her but to no purpose. He continued to live with her, however, and she continued in the evil ways into which she had fallen. A few months since she became intimate with John Fullum, a colored man residing in the neighborhood, who, it is alleged, with the aid of the wife of Brown, planned the destruction of the man they had already dishonored. His presence was an hindrance to the full consummation of their crime and they resolved to rid themselves of him. Jerry Knight, a colored man residing in the vicinity, was appealed to by the guilty pair to aid them in their nefarious wing. According to his statement, they wanted him to procure some pills to put in whisky and induce Brown to drink it. Jerry refused, however, and then other measures were adopted. On the night the news of the murder was committed will have to be inferred from circumstances.

Brown, the murdered man, was last seen alive, so far as can be ascertained, a short distance from his residence, on Ross Creek township, about two miles north of Middletown, on Saturday morning, the 25th ult., and as he was accustomed to work away from home for four or five days at a time, and in this sence was not noticed by the neighbors until the finding of the body, on the following Tuesday, the 1st inst. Two boys were seining in Cross Creek stream about half a mile from where Brown resided, on Tuesday morning, and they found the body of a man in the stream. They dragged it on the bank, and one of them started to the nearest house to notify Justice D. M. Boyd, of that place, who empannelled a jury for the purpose of holding an inquest. The body was viewed by the jury and a *post mortem* examination held upon it by two physicians, who agreed that the man had come to his death by violence. There was a hole running entirely through the head below the ears, resembling a bullet hole. The entire back part of the skull was crushed in and the lower jaw broken.

The body had evidently been lying in the water several days before it was discovered, as the skin was bleached perfectly white, and the hair was all off the head. The body could only be recognized by the name of deceased and other marks on the arm in India ink.

Jerry Knight, the colored man who is referred to as examining the body for justice, and sufficient evidence was elicited from him to warrant the arrest of Mrs. Brown and John Fullum, as well as the detention of Knight, who if he is not a party to the crime, knows who did the foul deed. They were accordingly arrested and committed to the Washington jail, Saturday evening.

The coroner's jury had not concluded the examination when our reporter left, but enough had been elicited it was thought to fasten the crime on Fullum and the wife of the murdered man.

The circumstances under which this brutal murder was committed, as far as they have been developed, are similar to those of the Houseman murder committed in Fayette county a few years since, for which Thairwell was executed.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the Birmingham Council was held at the Council Chamber on Fourteenth street yesterday, Tuesday evening, July 5th, at half past seven o'clock.

Members present Messrs Atterbery, Doyle, Duncan, Oliver, Schwarm, Scheider and Voegly.

On motion Mr. Atterbery was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Atterbery, from the Committee on Finance, reported that there was a note of the borough for $2,000 which would fall due on the 16th inst., and that there was at present but $1,088.13 in the Treasury.

The accounts of the several borough officers showing the amount of money collected and paid into the borough Treasury, were then read, received and filed, and warrants ordered to be drawn by the Secretary for same.

Mr. Franz A. Reuber complained to Council that the water flowed from Twelfth street into his cellar on Fourteenth street, and asked that the matter was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Doyle, Chairman of the Committee on Markets, reported that the Committee had considered the petition for a Saturday market house. An architect had been spoken to, and he hoped that by the next meeting the Committee could have something definite to report.

The report was accepted and filed.

On motion the Health Officer was appointed to consider the propriety of selling a portion of the borough lot.

A petition for gas lamps on the corner of Frederick and Twelfth streets was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

The following bills were presented and warrants drawn for the several amounts:

Jacob Ulrich	$ 22 50
Jacob Schwarm	4 80
Stephenson & Krehan for insurance	42 00
Bill of Mrs. Grummel for sweeping market	50 75
Bill of John Eichley for cleaning lock-up and cash paid out for Council chambers, &c.	28 40
Total	$149 53

On motion, warrants were ordered to be drawn for the salaries of the several borough officers.

Bill of Mr. Shaffer, for blacksmithing amounting to $30.95, was referred to the Street Commissioner for examination.

On motion of Mr. Schwarm, a warrant for three hundred dollars was ordered to be drawn in favor of the Street Commissioner for paving purposes.

A number of nuisances were reported and ordered to be abated.

On motion the Market Constable and clerk of market were directed to examine all meat offered for sale in the market and if any person is found exhibiting diseased or unwholesome meat for sale to prosecute them.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the matter relative to the shortage on lumber was laid over until next meeting.

On motion adjourned.

MUSICAL.

Concert at Venice.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A grand concert was given in Venice, Washington county, a short time ago, by the vocal music class of that place, superintended by Prof. S. J. Byers. Prof. Byers has long been known as a very successful teacher of vocal music as well as a very successful leader and director of concerts, and when he determines to give a concert or "big singin'" he goes to work in a thorough and business like manner to make that concert a complete success.

The Venice concert was fully up to the Professor's standard, and equal to his grand concert at Oakdale, in the month of May.

The evening's entertainment was a delightful one, and the people from Cecil and adjoining townships turned out in goodly numbers. The concert was opened commencing the house was filled to overflowing with persons eager to partake of the long anticipated treat in store.

The class sang a number of pieces in excellent style, after which Miss Lizzie Harper, quite a small girl, treated the audience to a song entitled "Put Me in My Little Bed." It was rendered with much feeling and force and created considerable enthusiasm.

The next performance was "Over There," which was given in an almost faultless manner by Misses Laura Thompson and Belle Scott.

A duett entitled "Mr. and Mrs. Brown, by Mr. Will Kelso and Miss Laura Thompson, was received with demonstrations of delight. It was decidedly humorous. The following is the air. This was performed by Miss Maggie Lindsey and Misses Kelso and Scott. The singers, in their chorus, missed notes, by the energy and force with which they sang, convulsed the audience with laughter.

"All's Well" was the air sung by Mr. Will Rouser and her sister Miss Annie Dilkes, and as their voices rippled and floated along over the notes of this sublimely beautiful piece the audience seemed to be lifted to the seventh heaven of delight. Truly nothing could be more sweet and touching than the almost faultless performance of this piece by these "sister nightingales."

"Summer sweets" was given sweetly and beautifully by Miss Ray, and was followed by a violin solo entitled "the Old Deacon," performed by Mr. Cyrus McCluskey, of Pittsburgh. Mr. McCluskey by his astonishing performances on the violin has won the *sobriquet* of "Ole Bull, No. 2," and when he performs "The Old Deacon" he never fails to bring down the house in shouts of laughter and applause.

A solo and chorus entitled "Tommy Don't Go" was rendered by Miss Addie Dilkes, Miss Lizzie Moss, and Miss B. G. Morgan and Will Moss, giving the chorus. Miss Dilkes is possessed of a pure, flexible voice and sings with great earnestness and feeling, and in personating the old man who felt so very solicitous about "Tommy," she won golden opinions from the entire audience. The rapturous applause that followed all Miss Dilkes' performances attested the popularity of the fair vocalist.

Miss Lizzie Byers presided at the piano and displayed her usual skill in manipulating the keys.

The audience was very orderly and attentive, and all seemed well pleased with the entertainment. YOUNG TRIO.

O. PHIDDLE STYX.

THE COURTS

Court of Oyer and Terminer Judges Stowe and Collier.

TUESDAY, July 5.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Stephen Hoffman, indicted for the murder of Thomas Loughran, was taken up. The defendant was indicted jointly with Nicholas Hoffman, who was tried some two weeks since and acquitted. The facts and testimony in the case are the same as those in the case of Nicholas Hoffman, and of course the testimony was the same in substance.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

77.	Com. vs.	Robert Hanshus.
300.	" "	John N. Williams.
85.	" "	Archibald Mantague.
24.	" "	Thomas Devill.
100.	" "	Wm. Britton.
101.	" "	James Donnelly.
102.	" "	Peter Klemen.
161.	" "	Charles Knoll.
158.	" "	John Best.
200.	" "	David Lynch.
201.	" "	John Kennedy.
202.	Com. vs.	James Grant et al.
208.	" "	Michael Lipp.
219.	" "	Francis McLaughlin.
221.	" "	Thomas Hewitt.
222.	" "	Bentas Renter.
224.	" "	Frederick Pfor.
227.	" "	Jacob Smith et al.
228.	" "	Conrad Shoup, 2 cases.
223.	" "	James Gest.
140.	" "	Martin O'Connel.
109.	" "	Richard W. Morris.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, July 5.—The argument and equity list were taken up, but no business of general interest was transacted.

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

OUR AMERICAN GAME.

The Allegheny Club at Oil City—Their Game with the Seneca's—A Pleasant Trip and Successful Result.

Base ball affairs are beginning to revive hereabouts, and exhibit some of the spirit of former years. Several of our local clubs have been reorganized and a number of interesting matches have been played.

The event this far, however, which attracted greatest attention was the trip of the "Alleghenys" to Oil City to try their skill with the Seneca Club of that place. The "Alleghenys" nine, accompanied by a large number of friends, left Saturday evening and arrived at their destination in a few hours,—thus having a day to rest before the game came off.

The afternoon of the Fourth was fixed for the play, which came off on "Hasson's Flats" near the centre of the town. The day was beautiful—excellent weather for a good game—and almost two thousand people including ladies and children were attracted to the grounds. It was the great event of the occasion and created intense excitement among the towns-people.

At half-past three game was called, Mr. Larison, of the "Fallen Stars," of Shamberg, acting as umpire. The Allegheny lost the toss and were sent first to the bat. The game continued for about two hours and a half. The crowd seemed very impartial and were quick in applauding good play in either side. The general playing of both clubs was fine, but in batting the Alleghenys won universal praise. Their superiority in this particular was especially commented upon by being all young, slender, and apparently consumptive looking men, but of muscular development which characterized their play. The full innings were played with the following score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
Allegheny	3	5	3	0	2	3	2	2	2	24
Seneca	3	0	3	0	2	3	2	2	3	18

The Seneca's received the defeat with good grace and expressed themselves as fairly beaten. During the day a pleasant feature was the presentation to the Allegheny club of a beautiful display of fireworks took place, to the intense delight of the children. The entertainment throughout was gotten up at their private expense by the following gentlemen, managers of the Asylum: Very Rev. J. Hickey, Thomas Rourke, Terrence Campbell, M. C. Kane, Chas. McGinn, Dominees Dunseen, Henry Freyvogle, Wm. H. Heel, E. Houston and Chas. B. McKenna. These gentlemen were present and were untiringly active in promoting the happiness of the little folks. Their success was marked and thorough.

Personal.

MR. GEORGE ALBREE in another column publishes his customary observations on the weather. Few persons are as thoroughly versed in weather matters as Mr. A.

PROF. B. C. JILLSON, of the Western University, has been honored with the degree Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) by Lafayette College of Easton, Pa.

MESSRS. KIRK, BRIGHAM, CARNAHAN & CO. met last evening at the office of R. B. Carnahan, on Fourth avenue, and selected a ticket which will be submitted to the Convention today for ratification. How is this for a ring?

At the last stated meeting of "McPherson Post 11 G. A. R.," held June 30th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: N. M. Smith, P. C.; Jas. P. Gelston, S. V. C.; A. Gettys, J. C.; J. T. Cunningham, P. A. Adjt.; R. C. Hazlett, P. Q. M.; W. F. Aull, O. D.; C. Matthews, O. G.; R. M. McClarren, P. Sur.

A CONFLAGRATION.

Fires in East Liberty—Four Buildings Burned —One Man Seriously Injured and Three Horses Burned.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst., about half-past three o'clock, a fire occurred in the store of Coon & Graham, at the corner of Franks-town road and the Greensburg Pike, which resulted in the total destruction of the building. The stock, consisting of tin ware, was partially saved, and in a damaged condition. McConnell's drug store adjoining caught fire, and was a total loss, including a large stock of drugs, dry goods and notions. The fire, it is thought, originated from a torpedo having been thrown upon the roof.

Between seven and eight o'clock of the same evening an explosion was heard in a stable owned by Mr. Rahe. It appears that Mr. Rahe went into his stable to feed the horses, and while there a lamp which he had along with him exploded and the burning fluid was immediately scattered over the hay and the whole building in a few moments was in flames. Mr. Rahe was very badly burned on the breast and head, but his injuries may not prove fatal. Two valuable horses in the stable were burned to death. The grocery store of Louis Dennison adjoining caught fire from the stable, and despite all efforts of the citizens to save it, was burned. A man whose name we were unable to learn, was seriously injured by falling from the roof of the building while emptying buckets of water on the fire which were being passed up to him.

The building occupied by Graham & Coon belonged to Dr. Marchard, and was insured for $1,000 in the Pittsburgh Insurance Company. The adjoining building, and stock destroyed by removal and water, were fully insured in the Lycoming.

On the store of Louis Dennison there was $2,000 insurance. The building owned by Mr. Rahe was insured in the German, of Pittsburgh, for $4,300, and in the Germania, of New York, for $3,000. Mr. Rahe's loss will not fall short of $5,000. Adjoining Dennison's store, the merchant tailoring establishment of J. W. Morgan, the second story of which was nearly destroyed, was occupied by Alderman Phillips. The second story of Mr. Rahe's building was occupied as a billiard room by Major J. J. Lawson; loss $2,500; insured for $1,200.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

How the Fourth was Observed.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JULY 5, 1870.

The different classes of the community struck out in different directions according to their tastes, and spent the day in the pleasant groves in the surrounding country.

The Good Templars and their friends went to a grove near Homewood, where they spent the day very pleasantly and returned home in the evening all sober. They numbered about five hundred.

The Knights of Pythias occupied a grove at or near Beaver Falls, where they put in the day in dancing and such like amusements. They had quite a large gathering.

The Germans put in the day in a grove east of New Brighton. They had plenty of lager and of course enjoyed it hugely. It is said in their liberality they just opened one end of a keg, and each fellow dipped in for himself.

Another company went to Economy and spent the day among the shades. The day passed off very pleasantly, and no one of his exquisitely beautiful [illegible] shawls. A full supply of the latest novelties in fans will also be found at the same place. Then, ruffles, laces, and laces, and parasols and trimmings and gloves and hosiery, and a hundred other toilet articles may be had at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

The Girard House, Allegheny, will receive a few more boarders. Located corner of Isabella and Robinson streets. One of the best stopping places in the city for either transient or permanent boarders. For a quiet, clean and homelike hotel we can heartily recommend the Girard House. Mrs. E. C. Lapp, proprietor, has had long experience in the business and knows what will please.

What mattered it yesterday that the rain came down in torrents and traveling through the streets was of the most disagreeable character. Liebler had just what his many patrons wanted—a first class, strong, stylish trunk, which no baggage smasher could affect. That's why No. 104 Wood street was so crowded, and why it always presents a scene of busy activity.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun material of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. MWF

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, caster oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. WFM

The Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post-office, with its green sea turtle soup for dinner to-day, is sure to be a rallying ground for the hungry.

There was only one hundred and eighty-seven pounds of the green sea turtle which is to be served in delicious soup at the Continental, Fifth avenue, to-day.

Go to the Continental to-day for a rich, rare, and juicy dish of green sea turtle soup.

Green Sea Turtle Soup at Holtzheimer's today.

DEATH FROM DRINKING

Fell Dead in the Street—Inquest.

Yesterday morning an old man named Miles Carr fell at the corner of Washington street and Webster avenue, and when picked up was found to be dead. An investigation in the absence of Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, when the fact was developed that the deceased had been drinking excessively of late, and doubtless came to his death in this way. The jury so rendered their verdict. He resided in a court off Water street and was an ash hauler.

Obituary.

We are pained to announce the death of Mr. James M. Carr, the well known and highly esteemed dry goods merchant of Allegheny city, which occurred on Monday morning at ten o'clock, after a brief illness. This announcement will be received with much sorrow by large classes of the community, for the deceased was extensively esteemed and respected. He was born in Allegheny city, on the 8th of July, 1818. He engaged in the dry goods business in 1848, commencing his career as errand boy in the store of Ma. N. Whiting. He afterwards became salesman, still later partner, and afterwards sole proprietor of the store by purchase. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He was born in 1818, and was a trustee of the North avenue church at the time of his death. On the 12th of October, 1848, he married Miss Jane Scott, who survives him, and has not been in perfect health since. He went to the encampment at Willis's report not long since for the benefit of his health, leaving his wife, mother and two sisters, and a family of five boys, the oldest being only thirteen years of age. His funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon and was largely attended—the remains being accompanied to their last resting place by the Knights Templars, and buried with Masonic honors.

A Rejoinder.

As a long and intensely bitter attack made by Mr. Herold, late of the *Freiheits Freund*, upon a fellow *attache* of the same office, has been translated and published in the *Commercial*, after first appearing on the 29th of June in the *Volksblatt*, we think it merely justice to give an English circulation to the reply of that gentleman as contained in the *Freiheits Freund* of the following day. It reads as follows:

I consider it to be beneath my dignity to answer the low accusations, bristling with lies, which were made against me in yesterday's number of a German paper in this city.

I am not astonished that the proprietor of that sheet should be so much enraged at me as a literary vagabond. The fact is, that the unmasking of the man resulted in a discharge from his position, which much resembled a disgraceful ejection. This individual is not worth my while going into [illegible]

Summer Clothing.

The oppressive weather of the past few days has developed a great demand for summer clothing. People have discovered that nothing is more healthful as well as comfortable to array themselves in seasonable garments and lay aside that which they had worn in cooler weather. Of course the young boys contemplating a change can have no difficulty in the matter of fit and fashion if they will only patronize Hespenhide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street.

Ladies, go to Moorhead's previous to or departure for the seaside or mountains, and get some of his exquisitely beautiful [illegible] shawls. A full supply of the latest novelties in fans will also be found at the same place. Then, ruffles, laces, and laces, and parasols and trimmings and gloves and hosiery, and a hundred other toilet articles may be had at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

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MUSICAL.

Pleasing the Orphans.

A very pleasant feature of the celebration of the Fourth of July yesterday was the entertainment of the two hundred orphans at the Catholic Orphan Asylum on Tannehill street. During the day a really sumptuous banquet was provided for the little ones, and in the evening, in the presence of the assembled children, the Sisters who have charge of them, and a number of invited guests, a brilliant display of fireworks took place, to the intense delight of the children. The entertainment throughout was gotten up at their private expense by the following gentlemen, managers of the Asylum: Very Rev. J. Hickey, Thomas Rourke, Terrence Campbell, M. C. Kane, Chas. McGinn, Dominees Dunseen, Henry Freyvogle,